

Freeform Search

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- US Patents Full-Text Database
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- JPO Abstracts Database
- Derwent World Patents Index
- IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term:  

Display: Documents in Display Format: Starting with Number

Generate: Hit List Hit Count Side by Side Image

Search History

Kw1 c

DATE: Monday, May 01, 2006 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

<u>Set</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
side by side				result set
	<u>L15</u>	110 not 114	48	<u>L15</u>
	<u>L14</u>	L12 and @ad<20000131 and 70\$/\$.ccls.	130	<u>L14</u>
	<u>L13</u>	L12 and @ad<20000131	446	<u>L13</u>
	<u>L12</u>	domain same (lease or leasing or sub-leasing or sub-lease or sub-domain or sub-root or resell or reselling or resold or sub-lease or sub-leasing)	1678	<u>L12</u>
	<u>L11</u>	L9 and (domain name)	77	<u>L11</u>
	<u>L10</u>	L9 and (internet)	126	<u>L10</u>
	<u>L9</u>	L8 and @ad<20000131	445	<u>L9</u>
	<u>L8</u>	domain same (lease or leasing or sub-leasing or sub-lease or sub-domain or sub-root)	1668	<u>L8</u>
	<u>L7</u>	L2 and (lease or leasing or sub-leasing or sub-lease or sub-domain or sub-root)	196	<u>L7</u>
	<u>L6</u>	L3 and @PD>20050817 and (lease or leasing)	7	<u>L6</u>
	<u>L5</u>	L3 and @PD>20050817	52	<u>L5</u>
	<u>L4</u>	L3 and PD>20050817	1731	<u>L4</u>

DB=PGPB, USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L3 L2 and (leas\$4 or sub-domain or sub-root)

1731 L3

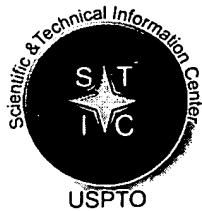
L2 L1 and @ad<20000131

2038 L2

L1 domain name

11177 L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY



STIC Search Report

EIC 3600

STIC Database Tracking Number: 187444

TO: Mark Fadok
Location: Knox 4A21
Art Unit : 3625
Monday, May 01, 2006
Case Serial Number: 09773/298

From: Janice Burns
Location: EIC 3600
Knox 4B71
Phone: 2-3518
Janice.Burns@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Dear Examiner

I found only 3 articles on Nametree.

When I did the NPL search I got the usual collection of articles on cybersquatting. There was an article about a company called SnapName that will buy back an expired names. I found one article about selling on previously-owned names that sounded interesting. But again nothing on leasing a domain.

If you have any questions or need a refocused please feel to contact me.

Janice Burns, MLS
ASRC Aerospace Corporation
US Patent & Trademark Office
Scientific & Technical Information Center
Electronic Information Center 3600
571-272-3518
571-273-0046 (fax)
Janice.Burns@uspto.gov

*Review sent
EIC 5-1-06*



IN THE CLAIMS:

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of the claims in the application:

- 1-19. (Cancelled)
20. (Currently amended) A method for assigning domain names configured according to a domain name system, each domain name including a user-selected subdomain label to the left of a fully-qualified domain name, the method comprising:
 - obtaining fully-qualified domain names associated with different corresponding host IP addresses in resource records of domain name servers from a plurality of domain name holders;
 - communicating with the domain name servers to effect reassignment of name service records for the fully-qualified domain names, whereby the fully-qualified domain names are pointed to at least one IP address of a subdomain management system;
 - maintaining a database of subdomain labels for the fully-qualified domain names, wherein each subdomain label is not associated with an IP address in ~~a zone file of any higher level domain~~ the name service records, the database accessible by the subdomain management system and relating each subdomain label to a user-determinable address for content and to at least one of the fully-qualified domain names; and
 - providing an interface interoperable with the database to relate user-selected subdomain labels with user-selected ones of the fully-qualified domain names to provide domain names, each domain name comprising a fully-qualified domain name and at least one subdomain label to the left of the fully-qualified domain name.

Set Items Description
S1 32 AU=(SHUSTER, B? OR SHUSTER B? OR BRIAN(2N)SHUSTER) OR BY=(-
 BRIAN(2N)SHUSTER)
S2 31 AU=(SHUSTER, G? OR SHUSTER G? OR GARY(2N)SHUSTER) OR BY=(G-
 ARY(2N)SHUSTER)
S3 3 S1 AND S2
S4 2 S3 AND IC=G06F?
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2006/UD,UM &UP=200627
 (c) 2006 Thomson Derwent
File 344:Chinese Patents Abs Jan 1985-2006/Jan
 (c) 2006 European Patent Office
File 347:JAPIO Dec 1976-2005/Dec(Updated 060404)
 (c) 2006 JPO & JAPIO
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2006/ 200617
 (c) 2006 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2006/UB=20060427,UT=20060420
 (c) 2006 WIPO/Univentio

4/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

017092445 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2005-416773/200542
XRPX Acc No: N05-338120

Content filtering method for Internet, involves providing classifications, offered by resources having terminals, to filtering agents, where classifications find whether associated content items are to be presented to end users

Patent Assignee: IDEAFLOOD INC (IDEA-N)

Inventor: SHUSTER B M ; SHUSTER G S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20050120042	A1	20050602	US 2003484237	P	20030630	200542 B
			US 2004882718	A	20040630	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003484237 P 20030630; US 2004882718 A 20040630

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
US 20050120042 A1 9 G06F-017/00 Provisional application US 2003484237

Abstract (Basic): US 20050120042 A1

NOVELTY - The method involves routing requests to reviewing resources having network-connected terminals to present content to a human reviewer. Content items are associated with classifications provided by the resources after review of the respective items by the reviewer. Classifications are provided to local filtering agents, where classifications are configured to find whether associated items are to be presented to end users.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a system for content filtering.

USE - Used for filtering content that is delivered to end users over a wide-area network (WAN) such as Internet.

ADVANTAGE - The method more accurately filters undesired content such as inappropriate adult-oriented materials from being accessed by children using network-connected terminals. The method more conveniently makes the adjustment of filtering in less time.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a flow diagram depicting steps of a method for operating a local filtering agent.

pp; 9 DwgNo 2/6

Title Terms: CONTENT; FILTER; METHOD; OFFER; RESOURCE; TERMINAL; FILTER; AGENT; FINDER; ASSOCIATE; CONTENT; ITEM; PRESENT; END; USER

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00

File Segment: EPI

4/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014219980 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-040678/200205
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-216138
XRPX Acc No: N02-030154

Internet domain name service provision for automatically licensing sub-domain names through Internet portal, involves acquiring registration

authority over all Internet sub-domain names from domain name owner
Patent Assignee: IDEAFLOOD INC (IDEA-N)
Inventor: SHUSTER B M ; SHUSTER G S
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applcat No Kind Date Week
US 20010034657 A1 20011025 US 2000179322 P 20000131 200205 B
US 2001773298 A 20010131

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000179322 P 20000131; US 2001773298 A 20010131

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
US 20010034657 A1 11 G06F-017/60 Provisional application US 2000179322
Abstract (Basic): US 20010034657 A1

NOVELTY - Registration authority over all Internet sub-domain names is acquired by a domain name manager from a domain name owner. Internet sub-domain name services are offered to prospective sub-domain buyers based on acquired sub-domain name registration authority and the registration authority is transferred to the sub-domain name buyer.

Domain name owner is informed of the transfer of sub-domain name.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the Internet domain name service system.

USE - For automatically licensing sub-domain names through an Internet portal.

ADVANTAGE - Satisfies the need for linking domain name owners with prospective sub-domain name buyers through the Internet.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the current sub-domain naming architecture.

pp; 11 DwgNo 2/6

Title Terms: DOMAIN; NAME; SERVICE; PROVISION; AUTOMATIC; SUB; DOMAIN; NAME ; THROUGH; PORTAL; ACQUIRE; REGISTER; AUTHORISE; SUB; DOMAIN; NAME; DOMAIN; NAME; OWNER

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

EIC 3600

Dialog Search

Set Items Description
S1 32 AU=(SHUSTER, B? OR SHUSTER B? OR BRIAN(2N)SHUSTER) OR BY=(-
 BRIAN(2N)SHUSTER)
S2 31 AU=(SHUSTER, G? OR SHUSTER G? OR GARY(2N)SHUSTER) OR BY=(G-
 ARY(2N)SHUSTER)
S3 3 S1 AND S2
S4 2 S3 AND IC=G06F?
S5 60 S1 OR S2
S6 24 S5 AND IC=(G06F-017/60 OR G06F-017/00 OR G06F-017/30)
S7 24 IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S8 22 IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
? show files
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2006/UD,UM &UP=200627
 (c) 2006 Thomson Derwent
File 344:Chinese Patents Abs Jan 1985-2006/Jan
 (c) 2006 European Patent Office
File 347:JAPIO Dec 1976-2005/Dec(Updated 060404)
 (c) 2006 JPO & JAPIO
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2006/ 200617
 (c) 2006 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2006/UB=20060427,UT=20060420
 (c) 2006 WIPO/Univentio

8/5/14 (Item 14 from file: 350)
 DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
 (c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014395435 **Image available**
 WPI Acc No: 2002-216138/200227
 Related WPI Acc No: 2002-040678
 XRPX Acc No: N02-165634

Online auction of sub-domain names, involves awarding registration authority of sub-division of property to buyer submitting highest bid

Patent Assignee: IDEAFLOOD INC (IDEA-N)

Inventor: SHUSTER B M

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020019800	A1	20020214	US 2000204511	P	20000516	200227 B
			US 2001773298	A	20010131	
			US 2001860838	A	20010516	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000204511 P 20000516; US 2001773298 A 20010131; US 2001860838 A 20010516

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020019800	A1	10	G06F-017/60	Provisional application US 2000204511 CIP of application US 2001773298

Abstract (Basic): US 20020019800 A1

NOVELTY - A registration authority over a divisible property, is acquired from the owner of the property and an auction is initiated for a sub-division of the property selected by a prospective buyer. Bids are received from several buyers and the registration authority is awarded to one of the prospective buyer who submits the highest bid.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for divisible property rights sales system.

USE - For online auction of sub-divisions of divisible property such as sub-domain names, e-mail address.

ADVANTAGE - Allows a prospective buyer to initiate an auction for newly created divisible property, efficiently and easily.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart explaining the steps for divisible property auction application from prospective buyers.

pp; 10 DwgNo 5/5

Title Terms: AUCTION; SUB; DOMAIN; NAME; AWARD; REGISTER; AUTHORISE; SUB; DIVIDE; PROPERTIES; BUY; SUBMIT; HIGH; BID

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

8/5/19 (Item 19 from file: 350)
 DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
 (c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013913211 **Image available**
 WPI Acc No: 2001-397424/200142
 XRPX Acc No: N01-292900

Domain name assigning method to client on wide area network, involves substituting the proposed name to provider computer and determining whether the proposed name is to be assigned to client

Patent Assignee: INFONENT.COM INC (INFO-N); IDEAFLOOD INC (IDEA-N); JOHNSON

D F (JOHN-I); LAM B (LAMB-I); LEONG J (LEON-I); PRICE M (PRIC-I); SHUSTER B (SHUS-I)

Inventor: JOHNSON D F; LAM B; LEONG J; PRICE M; SHUSTER B M ; SHUSTER B

Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 008

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200117192	A2	20010308	WO 2000US23607	A	20000828	200142 B
AU 200069429	A	20010326	AU 200069429	A	20000828	200142
EP 1212881	A2	20020612	EP 2000957871	A	20000828	200239
			WO 2000US23607	A	20000828	
US 6687746	B1	20040203	US 99386529	A	19990830	200413
US 20040172465	A1	20040902	US 99386529	A	19990830	200458
			US 2004769449	A	20040129	
AU 780977	B2	20050428	AU 200069429	A	20000828	200533
EP 1212881	B1	20051123	EP 2000957871	A	20000828	200577
			WO 2000US23607	A	20000828	
DE 60024284	E	20051229	DE 24284	A	20000828	200603
			EP 2000957871	A	20000828	
			WO 2000US23607	A	20000828	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99386529 A 19990830; US 2004769449 A 20040129

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200117192	A2	E	27	H04L-029/00	
Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW					
AU 200069429 A H04L-029/00 Based on patent WO 200117192					
EP 1212881 A2 E H04L-029/06 Based on patent WO 200117192					
Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
US 6687746	B1			G06F-015/173	
US 20040172465	A1			G06F-015/173	Cont of application US 99386529 Cont of patent US 6687746
AU 780977	B2			H04L-029/00	Previous Publ. patent AU 200069429 Based on patent WO 200117192
EP 1212881	B1	E		H04L-029/06	Based on patent WO 200117192
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
DE 60024284	E			H04L-029/06	Based on patent EP 1212881 Based on patent WO 200117192

Abstract (Basic): WO 200117192 A2

NOVELTY - The providers of the domain name is selected by client, selecting the client component of the domain name. The domain name is the combination of several selected components and is configured such that client component is followed by the provider component. The provider then determines whether the proposed name is to be assigned to the client.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) Method for retrieving assigned domain on wide area network;
- (b) Domain management system

USE - For assigning domain names to client by a provider operating a provider computer on wide area network.

ADVANTAGE - The web host provider is not required to acquire a large number of address block licenses, thus eliminating substantial

cost and dependency on availability of address blocks. Servers are capable of managing virtually unlimited numbers of domains as they are capable of scaling domain names. A reduction in web host provider cost is obtained as the need to update DNS database is eliminated. The users are more capable of remembering domain names as the domain names assigned are user-friendly. Retrievability of the domain name by the search engine is increased as the user requested portion of domain name is prominently position in domain name.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the schematic diagram of network system environment.

pp; 27 DwgNo 1/7

Title Terms: DOMAIN; NAME; ASSIGN; METHOD; CLIENT; WIDE; AREA; NETWORK;
SUBSTITUTE; PROPOSED; NAME; COMPUTER; DETERMINE; PROPOSED; NAME; ASSIGN;
CLIENT

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/173; H04L-029/00; H04L-029/06

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-007/00; G06F-015/16;

G06F-017/30 ; H04L-029/12

8/TI,AU,6/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

017400691
WPI Acc No: 2005-724352/200574

Electronic file identifying and characterizing method for use in e.g. computer, involves creating unique checksum related to file, and characterizing file as identified unauthorized file, if unique checksum value matches preset checksum

Inventor: SHUSTER G S

Title Terms: ELECTRONIC; FILE; IDENTIFY; CHARACTERISTIC; METHOD; COMPUTER; UNIQUE; RELATED; FILE; CHARACTERISTIC; FILE; IDENTIFY; UNAUTHORISED; FILE ; UNIQUE; VALUE; MATCH; PRESET

8/TI,AU,6/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

017333499
WPI Acc No: 2005-657140/200567

Method for modifying operation of unloading function of browser displaying content in internet, involves executing hidden frame on recipient computer upon activation of unloading function of browser without selection of any link in content

Inventor: SHUSTER B M

Title Terms: METHOD; MODIFIED; OPERATE; UNLOAD; FUNCTION; DISPLAY; CONTENT; EXECUTE; HIDE; FRAME; RECIPIENT; COMPUTER; ACTIVATE; UNLOAD; FUNCTION; SELECT; LINK; CONTENT

8/TI,AU,6/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

017092445
WPI Acc No: 2005-416773/200542

Content filtering method for Internet, involves providing classifications, offered by resources having terminals, to filtering agents, where classifications find whether associated content items are to be presented to end users

Inventor: SHUSTER B M ; SHUSTER G S

Title Terms: CONTENT; FILTER; METHOD; OFFER; RESOURCE; TERMINAL; FILTER; AGENT; FINDER; ASSOCIATE; CONTENT; ITEM; PRESENT; END; USER

8/TI,AU,6/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

017041118
WPI Acc No: 2005-365437/200537

Identification method of digital work e.g. computer program of remote client, involves providing data identifying file on remote client when calculated checksum value is matched with checksum value stored in database

Inventor: SHUSTER G S

Title Terms: IDENTIFY; METHOD; DIGITAL; WORK; COMPUTER; PROGRAM; REMOTE; CLIENT; DATA; IDENTIFY; FILE; REMOTE; CLIENT; CALCULATE; VALUE; MATCH; VALUE; STORAGE; DATABASE

8/TI,AU,6/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

EIC 3600

Dialog Search

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

016704316

WPI Acc No: 2005-028592/200503

Program for licensing digital copy of copyrighted work distributed to consumer, determines identity of digital copy, calculates fee for digital copy, and provides license to copy after receiving payment from consumer

Inventor: SHUSTER G S

Title Terms: PROGRAM; DIGITAL; COPY; WORK; DISTRIBUTE; CONSUME; DETERMINE; IDENTIFY; DIGITAL; COPY; CALCULATE; FEE; DIGITAL; COPY; LICENCE; COPY; AFTER; RECEIVE; PAY; CONSUME

8/TI,AU,6/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

016624423

WPI Acc No: 2004-783149/200477

Wide area network e.g. Internet, searching method, involves selecting information to be searched and determined from previous activity of user, and searching information for obtaining hyperlink to page with desired information

Inventor: SHUSTER G S

Title Terms: WIDE; AREA; NETWORK; SEARCH; METHOD; SELECT; INFORMATION; SEARCH; DETERMINE; ACTIVE; USER; SEARCH; INFORMATION; OBTAIN; PAGE; INFORMATION

8/TI,AU,6/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

016216113

WPI Acc No: 2004-374001/200435

Issuing a non-transferable ticket for a transient event, by confirming identity of ticketed person included in ticket request, imaging a portion of ticketed person, then fixing the resultant image with ticket data in suitable media

Inventor: SHUSTER G S

Title Terms: ISSUE; NON; TRANSFER; TICKET; TRANSIENT; EVENT; CONFIRM; IDENTIFY; PERSON; TICKET; REQUEST; IMAGE; PORTION; PERSON; FIX; RESULT; IMAGE; TICKET; DATA; SUIT; MEDIUM

8/TI,AU,6/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014955771

WPI Acc No: 2003-016285/200301

Remote product data collection method for on-line product purchase, involves scanning product barcodes and transmitting audio tones of barcodes to server through cellular phone for processing

Inventor: RIFKIN A B; SHUSTER B

Title Terms: REMOTE; PRODUCT; DATA; COLLECT; METHOD; LINE; PRODUCT; PURCHASE; SCAN; PRODUCT; TRANSMIT; AUDIO; TONE; SERVE; THROUGH; CELLULAR; TELEPHONE; PROCESS

8/TI,AU,6/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014852794

WPI Acc No: 2002-673500/200272

Goods package accessing method for electronic commerce, involves deactivating delivery access code of specific section in lock box, so that code does not operate to access other sections after specific section is accessed

Inventor: SHUSTER G S

Title Terms: GOODS; PACKAGE; ACCESS; METHOD; ELECTRONIC; DEACTIVATE; DELIVER; ACCESS; CODE; SPECIFIC; SECTION; LOCK; BOX; SO; CODE; OPERATE; ACCESS; SECTION; AFTER; SPECIFIC; SECTION; ACCESS

8/TI,AU,6/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014769464

WPI Acc No: 2002-590168/200263

Operating method for network server, involves altering at least one bit of information to create an altered file which can be either corrupted or not corrupted

Inventor: SHUSTER G S

Title Terms: OPERATE; METHOD; NETWORK; SERVE; ALTER; ONE; BIT; INFORMATION; ALTER; FILE; CAN

8/TI,AU,6/11 (Item 11 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014769434

WPI Acc No: 2002-590138/200263

On-line transaction method using network traffic as exchangeable commodity, involves counting information requests containing redirection code provided to traffic generator by sponsor

Inventor: SHUSTER G S

Title Terms: LINE; TRANSACTION; METHOD; NETWORK; TRAFFIC; EXCHANGE; COMMODITY; COUNT; INFORMATION; REQUEST; CONTAIN; REDIRECT; CODE; TRAFFIC; GENERATOR

8/TI,AU,6/12 (Item 12 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014668764

WPI Acc No: 2002-489468/200252

Internet-based user desired information search and provision method involves generating query string using user's physical environment information and retrieving data, accordingly

Inventor: SHUSTER G S

Title Terms: BASED; USER; INFORMATION; SEARCH; PROVISION; METHOD; GENERATE; QUERY; STRING; USER; PHYSICAL; ENVIRONMENT; INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; DATA; ACCORD

8/TI,AU,6/13 (Item 13 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014530167

WPI Acc No: 2002-350870/200238

Audio advertisement providing method in computer network, involves delivering audio advertisement to user in format that precludes user from

controlling manner of playback to audio advertisement
Inventor: BUGG S C; SHUSTER B M
Title Terms: AUDIO; ADVERTISE; METHOD; COMPUTER; NETWORK; DELIVER; AUDIO;
ADVERTISE; USER; FORMAT; PRECLUE; USER; CONTROL; MANNER; PLAYBACK; AUDIO
; ADVERTISE

8/TI,AU,6/14 (Item 14 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014395435
WPI Acc No: 2002-216138/200227
Online auction of sub-domain names, involves awarding registration authority of sub-division of property to buyer submitting highest bid
Inventor: SHUSTER B M
Title Terms: AUCTION; SUB; DOMAIN; NAME; AWARD; REGISTER; AUTHORISE; SUB;
DIVIDE; PROPERTIES; BUY; SUBMIT; HIGH; BID

8/TI,AU,6/15 (Item 15 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014395424
WPI Acc No: 2002-216127/200227
Internet advertising service provision method for personal computer, involves terminating access to web page if user does not satisfy conditions provided by advertiser
Inventor: SHUSTER B M
Title Terms: ADVERTISE; SERVICE; PROVISION; METHOD; PERSON; COMPUTER;
TERMINATE; ACCESS; WEB; PAGE; USER; SATISFY; CONDITION

8/TI,AU,6/16 (Item 16 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014318077
WPI Acc No: 2002-138779/200218
Virtual property management method e.g. for virtual movies, games, involves allocating network spaces to merchants for managing virtual properties
Inventor: SHUSTER B M
Title Terms: VIRTUAL; PROPERTIES; MANAGEMENT; METHOD; VIRTUAL; GAME;
ALLOCATE; NETWORK; SPACE; MERCHANT; MANAGE; VIRTUAL; PROPERTIES

8/TI,AU,6/17 (Item 17 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014318073
WPI Acc No: 2002-138775/200218
Aggregated information system over wide area network such as internet, provides original message and reception message to one of reception devices
Inventor: SHUSTER B M
Title Terms: AGGREGATE; INFORMATION; SYSTEM; WIDE; AREA; NETWORK; ORIGINAL;
MESSAGE; RECEPTION; MESSAGE; ONE; RECEPTION; DEVICE

8/TI,AU,6/18 (Item 18 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014219980

WPI Acc No: 2002-040678/200205

1Internet domain name service provision for automatically licensing
sub-domain names through Internet portal, involves acquiring registration
authority over all Internet sub-domain names from domain name owner

Inventor: SHUSTER B M ; SHUSTER G S

Title Terms: DOMAIN; NAME; SERVICE; PROVISION; AUTOMATIC; SUB; DOMAIN; NAME;
; THROUGH; PORTAL; ACQUIRE; REGISTER; AUTHORISE; SUB; DOMAIN; NAME;
DOMAIN; NAME; OWNER

8/TI,AU,6/19 (Item 19 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013913211

WPI Acc No: 2001-397424/200142

Domain name assigning method to client on wide area network, involves
substituting the proposed name to provider computer and determining
whether the proposed name is to be assigned to client

Inventor: JOHNSON D F; LAM B; LEONG J; PRICE M; SHUSTER B M ; SHUSTER B

Title Terms: DOMAIN; NAME; ASSIGN; METHOD; CLIENT; WIDE; AREA; NETWORK;
SUBSTITUTE; PROPOSED; NAME; COMPUTER; DETERMINE; PROPOSED; NAME; ASSIGN;
CLIENT

8/TI,AU,6/20 (Item 20 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013843396

WPI Acc No: 2001-327609/200134

Control system for access to information in a computer network directs
on-line user to predetermined information

Inventor: SHUSTER B

Title Terms: CONTROL; SYSTEM; ACCESS; INFORMATION; COMPUTER; NETWORK;
DIRECT; LINE; USER; PREDETERMINED; INFORMATION

8/TI,AU,6/21 (Item 21 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013824078

WPI Acc No: 2001-308290/200132

Content and display manager for browser with controller displaying
content window in front of primary browser window and moving behind
before completion of content download

Inventor: SHUSTER B M

Title Terms: CONTENT; DISPLAY; MANAGE; CONTROL; DISPLAY; CONTENT; WINDOW;
FRONT; PRIMARY; WINDOW; MOVE; COMPLETE; CONTENT

8/TI,AU,6/22 (Item 22 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

012889918

WPI Acc No: 2000-061752/200005

Distributed multimedia information and server information merging system
in client-server applications and other networks

Inventor: SHUSTER B

EIC 3600

Dialog Search

Title Terms: DISTRIBUTE; INFORMATION; SERVE; INFORMATION; MERGE; SYSTEM;
CLIENT; SERVE; APPLY; NETWORK

Set Items Description
S1 95 AU=(SHUSTER, B? OR SHUSTER B? OR BRIAN(2N) SHUSTER) OR BY=(-
BRIAN(2N) SHUSTER)
S2 59 AU=(SHUSTER, G? OR SHUSTER G? OR GARY(2N) SHUSTER) OR BY=(G-
ARY(2N) SHUSTER)
S3 0 S1 AND S2
S4 154 S1 OR S2
S5 0 S4 AND (SUB()DOMAIN? OR SUBDOMAIN? OR SECOND()LEVEL()DOMAI-
N?)
? show files
File 2:INSPEC 1898-2006/Apr W3
 (c) 2006 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2006/Apr
 (c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2006/Mar
 (c) 2006 The HW Wilson Co.
File 474:New York Times Abs 1969-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 The New York Times
File 475:Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 The New York Times
File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
 (c) 2002 The Gale Group
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2006/Apr 29
 (c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 Dialog
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 Business Wire.
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
 (c) 1999 Business Wire
File 476:Financial Times Fulltext 1982-2006/May 02
 (c) 2006 Financial Times Ltd
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
 (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 San Jose Mercury News
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
 (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 256:TecInfoSource 82-2006/May
 (c) 2006 Info.Sources Inc
File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 The Gale group
File 570:Gale Group MARS(R) 1984-2006/Apr 28

(c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2006/Apr 29
(c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 477:Irish Times 1999-2006/Apr 29
(c) 2006 Irish Times
File 710:Times/Sun.Times(London) Jun 1988-2006/May 01
(c) 2006 Times Newspapers
File 711:Independent(London) Sep 1988-2006/Apr 29
(c) 2006 Newspaper Publ. PLC
File 756:Daily/Sunday Telegraph 2000-2006/May 01
(c) 2006 Telegraph Group
File 757:Mirror Publications/Independent Newspapers 2000-2006/May 01
(c) 2006
File 387:The Denver Post 1994-2006/Apr 28
(c) 2006 Denver Post
File 471:New York Times Fulltext 1980-2006/May 01
(c) 2006 The New York Times
File 492:Arizona Repub/Phoenix Gaz 19862002/Jan 06
(c) 2002 Phoenix Newspapers
File 494:St LouisPost-Dispatch 1988-2006/Apr 30
(c) 2006 St Louis Post-Dispatch
File 631:Boston Globe 1980-2006/Apr 28
(c) 2006 Boston Globe
File 633:Phil.Inquirer 1983-2006/Apr 28
(c) 2006 Philadelphia Newspapers Inc
File 638:Newsday/New York Newsday 1987-2006/Apr 28
(c) 2006 Newsday Inc.
File 640:San Francisco Chronicle 1988-2006/Apr 30
(c) 2006 Chronicle Publ. Co.
File 641:Rocky Mountain News Jun 1989-2006/May 01
(c) 2006 Scripps Howard News
File 702:Miami Herald 1983-2006/Apr 30
(c) 2006 The Miami Herald Publishing Co.
File 703:USA Today 1989-2006/Apr 28
(c) 2006 USA Today
File 704:(Portland)The Oregonian 1989-2006/Apr 28
(c) 2006 The Oregonian
File 713:Atlanta J/Const. 1989-2006/Apr 30
(c) 2006 Atlanta Newspapers
File 714:(Baltimore) The Sun 1990-2006/Apr 29
(c) 2006 Baltimore Sun
File 715:Christian Sci.Mon. 1989-2006/May 01
(c) 2006 Christian Science Monitor
File 725:(Cleveland)Plain Dealer Aug 1991-2006/Apr 30
(c) 2006 The Plain Dealer
File 735:St. Petersburg Times 1989- 2006/Apr 29
(c) 2006 St. Petersburg Times

Set Items Description
S1 95 AU=(SHUSTER, B? OR SHUSTER B? OR BRIAN(2N)SHUSTER) OR BY=(-
 BRIAN(2N)SHUSTER)
S2 59 AU=(SHUSTER, G? OR SHUSTER G? OR GARY(2N)SHUSTER) OR BY=(G-
 ARY(2N)SHUSTER)
S3 0 S1 AND S2
S4 154 S1 OR S2
S5 0 S4 AND (SUB()DOMAIN? OR SUBDOMAIN? OR SECOND()LEVEL()DOMAI-
 N?)
S6 0 S4 AND (IDEAFLOOD? OR IDEA()FLOOD?)
S7 21 IDEAFLOOD? OR IDEA()FLOOD?
S8 20 RD (unique items)
File 2:INSPEC 1898-2006/Apr W3
 (c) 2006 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2006/Apr
 (c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2006/Mar
 (c) 2006 The HW Wilson Co.
File 474:New York Times Abs 1969-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 The New York Times
File 475:Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 The New York Times
File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
 (c) 2002 The Gale Group
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2006/Apr 29
 (c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 Dialog
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 Business Wire.
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
 (c) 1999 Business Wire
File 476:Financial Times Fulltext 1982-2006/May 02
 (c) 2006 Financial Times Ltd
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
 (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 San Jose Mercury News
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2006/Apr 28
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File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2006/Apr 28
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File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
 (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 256:TecInfoSource 82-2006/May
 (c) 2006 Info.Sources Inc
File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2006/May 01

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(c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2006/Apr 29
(c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 477:Irish Times 1999-2006/Apr 29
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(c) 2006 Times Newspapers
File 711:Independent(London) Sep 1988-2006/Apr 29
(c) 2006 Newspaper Publ. PLC
File 756:Daily/Sunday Telegraph 2000-2006/May 01
(c) 2006 Telegraph Group
File 757:Mirror Publications/Independent Newspapers 2000-2006/May 01
(c) 2006
File 387:The Denver Post 1994-2006/Apr 28
(c) 2006 Denver Post
File 471:New York Times Fulltext 1980-2006/May 01
(c) 2006 The New York Times
File 492:Arizona Repub/Phoenix Gaz 19862002/Jan 06
(c) 2002 Phoenix Newspapers
File 494:St LouisPost-Dispatch 1988-2006/Apr 30
(c) 2006 St Louis Post-Dispatch
File 631:Boston Globe 1980-2006/Apr 28
(c) 2006 Boston Globe
File 633:Phil.Inquirer 1983-2006/Apr 28
(c) 2006 Philadelphia Newspapers Inc
File 638:Newsday/New York Newsday 1987-2006/Apr 28
(c) 2006 Newsday Inc.
File 640:San Francisco Chronicle 1988-2006/Apr 30
(c) 2006 Chronicle Publ. Co.
File 641:Rocky Mountain News Jun 1989-2006/May 01
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File 702:Miami Herald 1983-2006/Apr 30
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File 703:USA Today 1989-2006/Apr 28
(c) 2006 USA Today
File 704:(Portland)The Oregonian 1989-2006/Apr 28
(c) 2006 The Oregonian
File 713:Atlanta J/Const. 1989-2006/Apr 30
(c) 2006 Atlanta Newspapers
File 714:(Baltimore) The Sun 1990-2006/Apr 29
(c) 2006 Baltimore Sun
File 715:Christian Sci.Mon. 1989-2006/May 01
(c) 2006 Christian Science Monitor
File 725:(Cleveland)Plain Dealer Aug 1991-2006/Apr 30
(c) 2006 The Plain Dealer
File 735:St. Petersburg Times 1989- 2006/Apr 29
(c) 2006 St. Petersburg Times

8/9/4 (Item 3 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter
(c) 2006 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

27488685 (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)
Ideafllood , Inc. to Sell Core Internet Patent
PR NEWSWIRE (US)
February 10, 2003
JOURNAL CODE: WPRU LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 575

STATELINE, Nev., Feb. 10 /PRNewswire/ -- **Ideafllood , Inc.**, an intellectual property holding corporation, today announced plans to begin looking for a buyer for its Patent No. U.S. 6,389,458, covering exit traffic on the Internet. The patent has been described as one of the most widely infringed patents ever issued by the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office.

Parties ranging from well-known Fortune 500 corporations to small online retailers generate an estimated \$1.85 billion in combined revenues in 2002 by using methods covered by **Ideafllood**'s exit traffic patent.

The patented technology is easily recognized by anyone who has ever surfed the web -- it is the method that web site operators use to pop-open a window or otherwise redirect a surfer when that surfer tries to leave a web site. This technology, often referred to as the "Traffic Management Utility" or "TMU," provides for a method of directing a client when they are exiting a web page or web site, and is integral to a vast scope of core Internet-based applications. Some of these include: -- Advertising Applications -- Hundreds of thousands of web sites sell exit traffic to sponsors or trade visitors with other sites via exit exchanges. -- Security Applications -- Hundreds of banks and other online financial institutions use the technology to prevent a customer from exiting their web site without logging out from their secured account or from accidentally performing the same web-based transaction multiple times. -- E-commerce Applications -- Hundreds of thousands of retailers use the covered technology to provide a potential customer with new offers and discounts upon exit from a web site. -- Survey Applications -- Thousands of web site operators use the technology when they solicit customer feedback upon the completion of customers' visits to the web site.

According to Computer Industry Almanac and Datamonitor, the combined 2002 revenue from the two most profitable Internet segments, adult entertainment and online gaming, was \$9.25 billion -- approximately 20% of which came from using the patented technology. Far from being limited to those Internet segments, however, Cyveillance reports that the technology is being aggressively adopted by every major online market segment. The TMU has proven so effective that, according to Cyveillance, 5.2% of all Internet sites now use it.

As the P.T.O. grants patent after patent covering Internet technologies, a new licensing paradigm is emerging. Companies such as SBC Intellectual Property (<http://www.itworld.com/Man/2687/030122sbcpatent/>), with its patent on web frames, and Acacia (<http://www.acaciaresearch.com/main.html>), which is now enforcing a patent on video streaming, are ushering a regime whereby core Internet technologies are licensed for about 2% of each licensee's gross revenues. In this new paradigm **Ideafllood**'s patent, covering such a widely infringed core Internet technology, stands to generate substantial licensing revenues from a far ranging group of infringers.

The '458 patent was issued on May 14, 2002, to Brian Shuster, an entrepreneur who has used the patented technology to generate hundreds of millions of dollars in the adult content industry, and later with mainstream companies such as web host WebJump (sold to a major public company in 1999). Mr. Shuster has assigned the patent to **Ideafllood , Inc.**

Additional information regarding the '458 Patent, **Ideafllood , Inc.**,

the sale of this patent, and articles regarding Internet licensing regimes, is available on <http://www.ideaflood.com/>.

For further information, please contact Steve English for **Ideaflod**, Inc., yanc@ideaflood.com **Ideaflod**, Inc.

CONTACT: Steve English for **Ideaflod**, Inc., yanc@ideaflood.com

Web site: <http://www.itworld.com/Man/2687/030122sbcpatent>

Web site: <http://www.acaciaresearch.com/main.html>

Web site: <http://www.ideaflood.com/>

DESCRIPTORS: Company News; Divestment; Mergers & Acquisitions; Patents Licensing & Standards; Service & Product Use; Strategy

COUNTRY NAMES/CODES: United States of America (US)

REGIONS: Americas; North America

SIC CODES/DESCRIPTIONS: 6500 (Real Estate); 7375 (Information Retrieval Services); 8230 (Libraries); 6719 (Holding Companies NEC); 9651 (Regulation of Miscellaneous Commercial Sectors)

NAICS CODES/DESCRIPTIONS: 5141 (Information Services); 551112 (Offices of Other Holding Companies); 514191 (On-Line Information Services); 531 (Real Estate); 92615 (Regulation Licensing & Inspection of Miscellaneous Commercial Sectors)

8/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 15)
00958411 96-07804
USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT
Innovate or be damned
Jan 1995 LENGTH: 4 Pages
WORD COUNT: 2073

8/6/2 (Item 1 from file: 20)
37503244 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Kerry's greater attacking options should see them through
August 29, 2004
WORD COUNT: 821

8/6/3 (Item 2 from file: 20)
28852129 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Cash: Comment: Victimless crime? We all pay for cheats
April 27, 2003
WORD COUNT: 444

8/6/4 (Item 3 from file: 20)
27488685 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Ideaflood , Inc. to Sell Core Internet Patent
February 10, 2003
WORD COUNT: 575

8/6/5 (Item 4 from file: 20)
26953987 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Godsoe could do it his way
January 10, 2003
WORD COUNT: 744

8/6/6 (Item 5 from file: 20)
19550568 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Flooding?<P> We've got the answer in the bag
October 27, 2001
WORD COUNT: 373

8/6/7 (Item 6 from file: 20)
14661499 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Heroic teen saves grandma - Pulls her unconscious body from flooded car
January 14, 2001
WORD COUNT: 813

8/6/8 (Item 7 from file: 20)
06670732 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
A Madman's Diary Greyfriars Kirk House Theatre **Until August 15**
August 12, 1999
WORD COUNT: 179

8/6/9 (Item 8 from file: 20)
04749388 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Tree theory is cut down: Deforestation causes flooding - it's a tenet of

environmental law. Oh, no it's not - not any more, reports Fred Pearce
March 25, 1999
WORD COUNT: 1254

8/6/10 (Item 1 from file: 9)
03374277 Supplier Number: 119033308 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
EFF's Patent Busting Project.
July 05, 2004
WORD COUNT: 861

8/6/11 (Item 1 from file: 621)
03365885 Supplier Number: 97428932 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Ideaflood , Inc. to Sell Core Internet Patent; Patent Covers Widely Used Internet Technology.
Feb 10, 2003
Word Count: 511

8/6/12 (Item 1 from file: 492)
06043228
SHORT TAKES JUNK-MAIL REBELS SHARE THEIR TACTICS
TUESDAY February 12, 1991
Word Count: 294

8/6/13 (Item 1 from file: 494)
09685053
ROONEY'S GOING STRONG AFTER 20 YEARS AT '60 MINUTES'
Saturday, July 4, 1998
Word Count: 546

8/6/14 (Item 1 from file: 633)
09685082
AMUSING, ANNOYING ROONEY WHEN A WRITER SUGGESTED IT WAS TIME THE ``60 MINUTES'' FIXTURE RETIRE, PROTEST CALLS ROLLED IN.
Saturday, July 4, 1998
Word Count: 697

8/6/15 (Item 2 from file: 633)
08088070
FLYERS' LECLAIR LEAVES BACKYARD DAYS BEHIND HE'S THE TALK OF THE TEAM - AND OF HOCKEY-CRAZED VERMONT.
TUESDAY March 28, 1995
Word Count: 1,986

8/6/16 (Item 1 from file: 703)
06531488
U.N. CHIEF REJECTS 'NO-FLY' ZONE
MONDAY September 21, 1992
Word Count: 570

8/6/17 (Item 1 from file: 704)
09685034

EIC 3600

Dialog Search

ROONEY PROUDLY MARKS 20 VINDICTIVE YEARS
Saturday, July 4, 1998
Word Count: 599

8/6/18 (Item 2 from file: 704)
08546345
FLOODWATERS PICK UP WASTE FROM INDUSTRY
THURSDAY, February 15, 1996
Word Count: 557

8/6/19 (Item 1 from file: 713)
06324104
NO CUT IN THE CARDS MARKET'S PLUNGE, BANKERS' PROTESTS STALL EFFORT TO CAP CREDIT CARD RATES
Tuesday November 19, 1991
Word Count: 754

8/6/20 (Item 1 from file: 715)
09477521
ON THE HORIZON
Thursday, December 23, 2004

Set	Items	Description
S1	19960	LEASE? OR LEASING OR RENT??? OR CHARTER? OR HIRE OR LICENS- ??? OR SUBLICENSE? OR SUBLEAS? OR SUBLET?
S2	3086853	OBTAIN??? OR ACQUIR??? OR ATTAIN??? OR GET
S3	77670	(DOMAIN OR IP OR WEB OR INTERNET) () (NAME? OR ADDRESS?) OR - DOMAIN? ? OR UNIFORM()RESOURCE()LOCATOR? OR URL OR URLs
S4	391640	OWNER? ? OR HOLDER? OR POSSESSOR? OR PROPRIETOR?
S5	296	SUB()DOMAIN? OR SUBDOMAIN? OR SECOND()LEVEL()DOMAIN?
S6	3103796	S1 OR S2
S7	17739	S6 AND S3
S8	82	S7 AND S4
S9	2	S8 AND S5

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2006/UD,UM &UP=200627

(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent

File 344:Chinese Patents Abs Jan 1985-2006/Jan

(c) 2006 European Patent Office

File 347:JAPIO Dec 1976-2005/Dec(Updated 060404)

(c) 2006 JPO & JAPIO

9/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
 DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
 (c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014395435 **Image available**
 WPI Acc No: 2002-216138/200227
 Related WPI Acc No: 2002-040678
 XRPX Acc No: N02-165634

Online auction of sub - domain names , involves awarding registration authority of sub-division of property to buyer submitting highest bid

Patent Assignee: IDEAFLOOD INC (IDEA-N)
 Inventor: SHUSTER B M
 Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
 Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020019800	A1	20020214	US 2000204511	P	20000516	200227 B
			US 2001773298	A	20010131	
			US 2001860838	A	20010516	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000204511 P 20000516; US 2001773298 A 20010131; US 2001860838 A 20010516

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020019800	A1	10	G06F-017/60	Provisional application US 2000204511 CIP of application US 2001773298

Abstract (Basic): US 20020019800 A1

NOVELTY - A registration authority over a divisible property, is acquired from the owner of the property and an auction is initiated for a sub-division of the property selected by a prospective buyer. Bids are received from several buyers and the registration authority is awarded to one of the prospective buyer who submits the highest bid.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for divisible property rights sales system.

USE - For online auction of sub-divisions of divisible property such as **sub - domain names**, e-mail address.

ADVANTAGE - Allows a prospective buyer to initiate an auction for newly created divisible property, efficiently and easily.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart explaining the steps for divisible property auction application from prospective buyers.

pp; 10 DwgNo 5/5

Title Terms: AUCTION; SUB; DOMAIN ; NAME; AWARD; REGISTER; AUTHORISE; SUB; DIVIDE; PROPERTIES; BUY; SUBMIT; HIGH; BID

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

9/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
 DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
 (c) 2006 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014219980 **Image available**
 WPI Acc No: 2002-040678/200205
 Related WPI Acc No: 2002-216138
 XRPX Acc No: N02-030154

Internet domain name service provision for automatically licensing sub - domain names through Internet portal, involves acquiring registration authority over all Internet sub - domain names from

domain name owner

Patent Assignee: IDEAFLOOD INC (IDEA-N)

Inventor: SHUSTER B M; SHUSTER G S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20010034657	A1	20011025	US 2000179322	P	20000131	200205 B
			US 2001773298	A	20010131	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000179322 P 20000131; US 2001773298 A 20010131

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20010034657	A1	11	G06F-017/60	Provisional application US 2000179322

Abstract (Basic): US 20010034657 A1

NOVELTY - Registration authority over all Internet sub - domain names is acquired by a domain name manager from a domain name owner. Internet sub - domain name services are offered to prospective sub - domain buyers based on acquired sub - domain name registration authority and the registration authority is transferred to the sub - domain name buyer. Domain name owner is informed of the transfer of sub - domain name.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the Internet domain name service system.

USE - For automatically licensing sub - domain names through an Internet portal.

ADVANTAGE - Satisfies the need for linking domain name owners with prospective sub - domain name buyers through the Internet.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the current sub - domain naming architecture.

pp; 11 DwgNo 2/6

Title Terms: DOMAIN ; NAME; SERVICE; PROVISION; AUTOMATIC; SUB; DOMAIN ; NAME; THROUGH; PORTAL; ACQUIRE ; REGISTER; AUTHORISE; SUB; DOMAIN ; NAME; DOMAIN ; NAME; OWNER

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

Set	Items	Description
S1	19960	LEASE? OR LEASING OR RENT??? OR CHARTER? OR HIRE OR LICENS- ??? OR SUBLICENSE? OR SUBLEAS? OR SUBLET?
S2	3086853	OBTAIN??? OR ACQUIR??? OR ATTAIN??? OR GET
S3	77670	(DOMAIN OR IP OR WEB OR INTERNET) () (NAME? OR ADDRESS?) OR - DOMAIN? ? OR UNIFORM()RESOURCE()LOCATOR? OR URL OR URLs
S4	391640	OWNER? ? OR HOLDER? OR POSSESSOR? OR PROPRIETOR?
S5	296	SUB()DOMAIN? OR SUBDOMAIN? OR SECOND()LEVEL()DOMAIN?
S6	3103796	S1 OR S2
S7	17739	S6 AND S3
S8	82	S7 AND S4
S9	2	S8 AND S5
S10	1146905	TRANSFER? OR ASSIGN? OR REASSIGN? OR CONFER??? OR CONSIGN? OR SIGN?()OVER
S11	1277	REGISTRAR? ? OR DOMAIN(1W)MANAGER? ? OR DOMAIN()NAME()SYST- EM OR DNS
S12	9242	S10 AND S3
S13	199	S12 AND S11
S14	1	S13 AND S5
S15	1233	RESELL? OR RESOLD OR REASSIGN?
S16	1	S13 AND S15
S17	2	S14 OR S16

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2006/UD,UM &UP=200627
(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent

File 344:Chinese Patents Abs Jan 1985-2006/Jan
(c) 2006 European Patent Office

File 347:JAPIO Dec 1976-2005/Dec(Updated 060404)
(c) 2006 JPO & JAPIO

17/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
 DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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017005320 **Image available**
 WPI Acc No: 2005-329636/200534
 Related WPI Acc No: 2001-406756
 XRPX Acc No: N05-269409

Distribution apparatus for service request for redirecting network traffic among number of servers, has processor and memory adapted for accepting hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) connection, and sending HTTP code redirect

Patent Assignee: CISCO TECHNOLOGY INC (CISC-N)
 Inventor: BOSTEDER D D; JOHNSON R A; SHAH D N
 Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6883028	B1	20050419	US 98175195	A	19981020	200534 B
			US 2001753641	A	20010102	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98175195 A 19981020; US 2001753641 A 20010102

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6883028	B1	19	G06F-015/177	Cont of application US 98175195	Cont of patent US 6205477

Abstract (Basic): US 6883028 B1

NOVELTY - A processor and a memory are adapted for accepting an HTTP connection, selecting one of many servers using the portion metric associated with each server, the number of server requests distributed to each server and the total number of server request, and sending an HTTP code redirect.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The processor and memory ascertain a portion metric associated with each server, the portion metric designating a portion of total server requests to be allocated to one server, increment the total number of server requests processed by the servers, and maintain a number of server requests distributed to each server.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(A) a method for distributing service request for redirecting traffic among number of servers;

(B) a computer readable medium for storing instruction for distributing service request;

(C) an apparatus for detecting load imbalance within distributed system; and

(D) a method for detecting load imbalance within distributed system.

USE - For distributing service request for redirecting network e.g. Internet, traffic among servers in a distributed system.

ADVANTAGE - Allows capabilities of each candidate server to be taken into consideration during distribution of server request. Maximizes throughput of distributed system having servers with diverse processor speeds. Reassigns portion metric upon determination that server is unavailable.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is the flowchart of the method for operating distributed director in domain name system (DNS) mode.

pp; 19 DwgNo 3/6

Title Terms: DISTRIBUTE; APPARATUS; SERVICE; REQUEST; REDIRECT; NETWORK; TRAFFIC; NUMBER; SERVE; PROCESSOR; MEMORY; ADAPT; ACCEPT; TRANSFER ;

PROTOCOL; CONNECT; SEND; CODE; REDIRECT
Derwent Class: T01; W01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/177
File Segment: EPI

17/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014219980 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-040678/200205
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-216138
XRPX Acc No: N02-030154

Internet domain name service provision for automatically licensing sub - domain names through Internet portal, involves acquiring registration authority over all Internet sub - domain names from domain name owner
Patent Assignee: IDEAFLOOD INC (IDEA-N)
Inventor: SHUSTER B M; SHUSTER G S
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applcat No Kind Date Week
US 20010034657 A1 20011025 US 2000179322 P 20000131 200205 B
US 2001773298 A 20010131

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000179322 P 20000131; US 2001773298 A 20010131

Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
US 20010034657 A1 11 G06F-017/60 Provisional application US 2000179322

Abstract (Basic): US 20010034657 A1
NOVELTY - Registration authority over all Internet sub - domain names is acquired by a domain name manager from a domain name owner. Internet sub - domain name services are offered to prospective sub - domain buyers based on acquired sub - domain name registration authority and the registration authority is transferred to the sub - domain name buyer. Domain name owner is informed of the transfer of sub - domain name.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the Internet domain name service system.

USE - For automatically licensing sub - domain names through an Internet portal.

ADVANTAGE - Satisfies the need for linking domain name owners with prospective sub - domain name buyers through the Internet.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the current sub - domain naming architecture.

pp; 11 DwgNo 2/6

Title Terms: DOMAIN ; NAME; SERVICE; PROVISION; AUTOMATIC; SUB; DOMAIN ; NAME; THROUGH; PORTAL; ACQUIRE; REGISTER; AUTHORISE; SUB; DOMAIN ; NAME; DOMAIN ; NAME; OWNER

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

Set	Items	Description
S1	19960	LEASE? OR LEASING OR RENT??? OR CHARTER? OR HIRE OR LICENS- ??? OR SUBLICENSE? OR SUBLEAS? OR SULET?
S2	3086853	OBTAIN??? OR ACQUIR??? OR ATTAIN??? OR GET
S3	77670	(DOMAIN OR IP OR WEB OR INTERNET) () (NAME? OR ADDRESS?) OR - DOMAIN? ? OR UNIFORM()RESOURCE()LOCATOR? OR URL OR URLs
S4	391640	OWNER? ? OR HOLDER? OR POSSESSOR? OR PROPRIETOR?
S5	296	SUB()DOMAIN? OR SUBDOMAIN? OR SECOND()LEVEL()DOMAIN?
S6	3103796	S1 OR S2
S7	17739	S6 AND S3
S8	82	S7 AND S4
S9	2	S8 AND S5
S10	1146905	TRANSFER? OR ASSIGN? OR REASSIGN? OR CONFER??? OR CONSIGN? OR SIGN?()OVER
S11	1277	REGISTRAR? ? OR DOMAIN(1W)MANAGER? ? OR DOMAIN()NAME()SYST- EM OR DNS
S12	9242	S10 AND S3
S13	199	S12 AND S11
S14	1	S13 AND S5
S15	1233	RESELL? OR RESOLD OR REASSIGN?
S16	1	S13 AND S15
S17	2	S14 OR S16
S18	242	S3 AND S5
S19	64	S18 AND (S1 OR S2)
S20	16	S19 AND (S10 OR S15)
S21	6	S20 AND IC=G06F?
S22	5	S21 NOT (S9 OR S17)

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2006/UD,UM &UP=200627
(c) 2006 Thomson Derwent

File 344:Chinese Patents Abs Jan 1985-2006/Jan
(c) 2006 European Patent Office

File 347:JAPIO Dec 1976-2005/Dec(Updated 060404)
(c) 2006 JPO & JAPIO

22/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
 DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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016827388

WPI Acc No: 2005-151670/200516

Related WPI Acc No: 2004-043119; 2004-440452; 2005-046473; 2006-233642

XRAM Acc No: C05-048973

XRXPX Acc No: N05-127966

Crystal of P450 3A4, useful for identifying candidate modulator of P450 3A4, assessing ability of compound to interact with P450 3A4 protein, obtaining representation of three-dimensional structure of crystal of cytochrome P450 3A4

Patent Assignee: ASTEX TECHNOLOGY LTD (ASTE-N); ASTEX THERAPEUTICS LTD (ASTE-N)

Inventor: JHOTI H; KIRTON S; TICKLE I J; VINKOVIC D M; VONRHEIN C; WILLIAMS P A; WILLIAMS P

Number of Countries: 110 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20050032119	A1	20050210	WO 2002GB2668	A	20020530	200516 B
			US 2002421063	P	20021025	
			US 2003221036	A	20030115	
			US 2003479448	P	20030619	
			US 2003690991	A	20031023	
			US 2004833296	A	20040428	
WO 2005105842	A2	20051110	WO 2005GB1642	A	20050428	200575

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 20018214 A 20010402; GB 20018212 A 20010402

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20050032119	A1	371	G01N-033/53		CIP of application WO 2002GB2668
					Provisional application US 2002421063
					CIP of application US 2003221036
					Provisional application US 2003479448
					CIP of application US 2003690991

WO 2005105842 A2 E C07K-014/80

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KM KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SM SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IS IT KE LS LT LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

Abstract (Basic): US 20050032119 A1

NOVELTY - A crystal of P450 3A4 (I), has an orthorhomobic space group 1222, a space group space group P21212, a resolution better than 3.1Angstrom, and the structure defined by the coordinates (C1) fully defined in the specification +/- a root mean square deviation from the Calpha atoms of not more than 1.5Angstrom.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a computer-based method (M1) for the analysis of the interaction of a molecular structure with P450 structure, involves providing a structure comprising a three-dimensional representation of P450 3A4 or its portion, where the representation comprises all or a portion of (C1) +/- a root mean square deviation from Calpha atoms of not more than 1.5Angstrom, providing a molecular structure to be fitted to P450 3A4 structure and its selected coordinates, and fitting the molecular structure to P450 3A4 structure;

- (2) a compound (II) having the modified structure identified by (M1);
(3) obtaining (M2) a structure of a target P450 protein of unknown structure, involves providing a crystal of the target P450;
(4) a computer-based method (M3) for the analysis of molecular structures, involves providing the coordinates of at least two atoms of P450 3A4 structure of (C1) +/- a root mean square deviation from the Calpha atoms of less than 1.5Angstrom;
(5) a computer-based method (M4) of rational drug design involves providing the coordinates of at least two atoms of P450 3A4 structure of (C1) +/- a root mean square deviation from the Calpha atoms of less than 1.5Angstrom;
(6) a computer system (III), intended to generate structures and/or perform optimisation of compounds which interact with P450 or its homolog or analog, complexes of P450 with compounds, or complexes of P450 homolog or analog with compounds;
(7) providing (M5) data for generating structures and/or performing optimisation of compounds which interact with P450 or its homolog or analog;
(8) a computer-readable storage medium (V) comprising a data storage material encoded with a first set of computer-readable data comprising a Fourier transform of at least a portion of the structural coordinates for the P450 protein defined by (C1) +/- a root mean square deviation from the Calpha atoms of not more than 1.5Angstrom or its selected coordinates;
(9) co-crystal (VI) of P450 3A4 and a ligand;
(10) a chimeric protein (VII) having a binding cavity which provides a substrate specificity substantially identical to that of P450 3A4 protein, where the chimeric protein binding cavity is lined by several atoms which correspond to selected P450 3A4 atoms lining the P450 3A4 binding cavity, the relative positions of several atoms corresponding to the relative positions, as defined by (C1) of the selected P450 3A4 atoms;
(11a compound (VIII) identified, produced or obtainable by (I); and

(12) a computer-based method for identifying a candidate modulator of P450 3A4, involves employing a three-dimensional structure of P450 3A4, or its selected co-ordinates, identifying the candidate modulator by designing or selecting a compound for interaction with the binding cavity.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Modulator of P450 3A4 (claimed).

USE - (I) is useful for identifying a candidate modulator of P450 3A4, which involves employing a three-dimensional structure of P450 3A4, its **sub - domain**, or its several atoms, to characterize at least one P450 3A4 binding cavity, and identifying the candidate modulator by designing or selecting a compound for interaction with the binding cavity. (I) is useful for determining the structure of a protein, which involves providing (C1) or its selected coordinates, and either positioning the coordinates in the crystal unit cell of the protein so as to provide a structure for the protein, or **assigning** nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra peaks of the protein by manipulating the coordinates. (I) is useful for modifying the structure of a compound in order to alter its metabolism by a P450, which involves fitting a starting compound to one or more coordinates of at least one amino acid residue of the ligand-binding region of P450, modifying the starting compound structure to increase or decrease its interaction with the ligand-binding region. The ligand-binding region includes at least 4 of the residues. (I) is useful for modifying the structure of a compound in order to alter its, or another compounds, metabolism by P450, which involves fitting a starting compound to one or more

coordinates of at least one amino acid residue of the peripheral binding region of P450, modifying the starting compound structure to increase or decrease its interaction with the peripheral binding region, where the peripheral binding region is defined as the P450 residues numbered as 213, 214 or 219. (I) is useful for designing the structure of a compound which binds to the peripheral binding region, in order to alter another compounds metabolism by P450, which involves fitting a starting compound to one or more coordinates of at least one amino acid residue of the peripheral binding region of P450, modifying the starting compound structure to increase or decrease its interaction with the peripheral binding region, where the peripheral binding region is defined as P450 residues numbered as 213, 214 or 219. The method further involves fitting a second compound to the ligand binding site of P450. (I) is useful for **obtaining** a representation of the three-dimensional structure of a crystal of cytochrome P450 3A4, which involves providing the data of (C1) or its selected coordinates, and constructing a three-dimensional structure representing the coordinates. (I) is useful for predicting three-dimensional structures of P450 homolog or analog of unknown structure, which involves aligning a representation of an amino acid sequence of a target P450 protein of unknown three-dimensional structure with the amino acid sequence of the P450 of (C1) to match homologous regions of the amino acid sequences, modeling the structure of the matched homologous regions of target P450 of unknown structure on the corresponding regions of P450 structure as defined by (C1), and determining a conformation for the target P450 of unknown structure which substantially preserves the structure of the matched homologous regions. (I) is useful for assessing the ability of a compound to interact with P450 3A4 protein which involves **obtaining** or synthesizing the compound, forming a crystallized complex of a P450 3A4 protein and the compound, the complex diffracting X-rays for the determination of atomic coordinates of the complex to a resolution of better than 2.8Angstrom, and analyzing the complex by X-ray crystallography to determine the ability of the compound to interact with the P450 3A4 protein. The method involves identifying a molecular structure or modulator by (I) (all claimed). (VIII) is useful for treating cancer.

pp; 371 DwgNo 0/5

Title Terms: CRYSTAL; USEFUL; IDENTIFY; CANDIDATE; MODULATE; ASSESS; ABILITY; COMPOUND; INTERACT; PROTEIN; **OBTAIN**; REPRESENT; THREE; DIMENSION; STRUCTURE; CRYSTAL; CYTOCHROME

Derwent Class: B04; D16; S03; T01

International Patent Class (Main): C07K-014/80; G01N-033/53

International Patent Class (Additional): G01N-033/48; G01N-033/50;
G06F-019/00

File Segment: CPI; EPI

22/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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016011391

WPI Acc No: 2004-169242/200416

XRAM Acc No: C04-066999

XRPX Acc No: N04-134991

New beta site APP cleaving enzyme (BACE) protein, useful for treating or preventing Alzheimer's disease or Alzheimer's-type pathology of Down's syndrome

Patent Assignee: ASTEX TECHNOLOGY LTD (ASTE-N); CLEASBY A (CLEA-I); HAMILTON B J (HAMI-I); PATEL S J (PATE-I); SHAH A (SHAH-I); VUILLARD L M M (VUIL-I); YON J R (YONJ-I)

Inventor: CLEASBY A; HAMILTON B J; PATEL S J; SHAH A; VUILLARD L M M; YON J R

Number of Countries: 106 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200411641	A2	20040205	WO 2003GB3200	A	20030725	200416	B
US 20040096950	A1	20040520	US 2002398681	P	20020726	200434	
			US 2003627473	A	20030725		
AU 2003251344	A1	20040216	AU 2003251344	A	20030725	200453	
EP 1527170	A2	20050504	EP 2003771167	A	20030725	200530	
			WO 2003GB3200	A	20030725		
AU 2003251344	A8	20051027	AU 2003251344	A	20030725	200624	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2002398681 P 20020726; US 2003627473 A 20030725

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200411641	A2	E 145	C12N-009/64	
Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW				
Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW				
US 20040096950 A1 C12N-009/99 Provisional application US 2002398681				
AU 2003251344 A1			C12N-009/64	Based on patent WO 200411641
EP 1527170 A2 E			C12N-009/64	Based on patent WO 200411641
Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR				
AU 2003251344 A8			C12N-009/64	Based on patent WO 200411641

Abstract (Basic): WO 200411641 A2

NOVELTY - A beta site APP cleaving enzyme (BACE) protein (I) comprises residues 45-455 of SEQ ID NO:2 (residues 43-453 of SwissProt P56817) or a fragment comprising residues 58-398 of SEQ ID NO:2, modified by substitution or deletion of at least one residue which is a cleavage site for clostripain, and optionally the replacement of 1-30 other amino acids by an equivalent or fewer number of amino acids.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

- (1) making a truncated BACE protein;
- (2) a BACE protein **obtained** or obtainable by the method of (1);
- (3) a nucleic acid encoding (I);
- (4) a vector comprising the nucleic acid of (3);
- (5) a host cell comprising the vector of (4);
- (6) producing (I);
- (7) producing refolded recombinant BACE protein;
- (8) producing a crystal of a BACE protein;
- (9) a crystal of a BACE protein having a hexagonal space group P6122 and comprising a structure defined by all or a portion of the coordinates given in the specification +/- a root mean square deviation from the Ca atoms of less than 0.5 Angstrom;
- (10) a computer-based method for the analysis of the interaction of a molecular structure with a BACE protein;
- (11) a computer-based method for the analysis of molecular structures;
- (12) a computer-based method of rational drug design;
- (13) identifying a candidate modulator of BACE;
- (14) assessing the ability of a candidate modulator to interact

with BACE;

- (15) determining the structure of a compound bound to BACE;
- (16) determining the three dimensional structure of a BACE homologue or analogue of unknown structure;
- (17) providing data for generating structures and/or performing rational drug design for BACE, BACE homologues or analogues, complexes of BACE with a potential modulator, or complexes of BACE homologues or analogues with potential modulators;
- (18) a computer system containing one or more of:
 - (a) atomic coordinate data given in the specification, where the data defining the three-dimensional structure of BACE or at least selected coordinates;
 - (b) structure factor data (where a structure factor comprises the amplitude and phase of the diffracted wave) for BACE, where the structure factor data is derivable from the atomic coordinate given in the specification;
 - (c) atomic coordinate data of a target BACE protein generated by homology modeling of the target based on the data given in the specification;
 - (d) atomic coordinate data of a target BACE protein generated by interpreting X ray crystallographic data or NMR data by reference to the data given in the specification; or
 - (e) structure factor data derivable from the atomic coordinate data of (c) or (d);
- (19) determining the structure of a protein;
- (20) preparing a composition;
- (21) producing a medicament, pharmaceutical composition or drug;

and

- (22) a compound identified, produced or obtainable by the process or method above.

ACTIVITY - Nootropic; Neuroprotective.
No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - (Modified) Beta site amyloid precursor protein (APP) cleaving enzyme (BACE). Modulator of BACE activity.

USE - The compound or the composition is useful in medicine (claimed). The BACE crystal structure is useful for drug discovery. The BACE protein, compounds, pharmaceutical compositions, medicament, drug or other composition comprising the compound is useful for treating or preventing Alzheimer's disease or Alzheimer's-type pathology of Down's syndrome.

pp; 145 DwgNo 0/2

Title Terms: NEW; BETA; SITE; CLEAVE; ENZYME; PROTEIN; USEFUL; TREAT; PREVENT; DISEASE; TYPE; PATHOLOGICAL; DOWN; SYNDROME

Derwent Class: B04; D16; S03; T01

International Patent Class (Main): C12N-009/64; C12N-009/99

International Patent Class (Additional): C07H-021/04; C12N-015/52; C12Q-001/37; G01N-033/50; G01N-033/53; G01N-033/68; G06F-017/50

File Segment: CPI; EPI

22/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015930535 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2004-088376/200409
XRPX Acc No: N04-070746

Uniform resource locator and electronic mail address assignment method for online communication, involves replacing specific symbol in electronic mail address with dot symbol in uniform resource locator assigned to each member

Patent Assignee: JAVAHER T K (JAVA-I); WEYER F M (WEYE-I)

Inventor: JAVAHER T K; WEYER F M

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6671714	B1	20031230	US 99447755	A	19991123	200409 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99447755 A 19991123

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6671714	B1	18	G06F-015/16	

Abstract (Basic): US 6671714 B1

NOVELTY - Each member of the **licensed** profession group is **assigned** a **URL** and an e-mail address. The only difference between the **URL** and the e-mail address for the member is the symbol of the e-mail address is replaced with a . symbol in the **URL**, while the **subdomain** portion of the **URL** and the e-mail address is same for all groups members.

USE - For online communication with professionals such as doctors.

ADVANTAGE - Allows a user to quickly communicate with a member of particular business, professional or other group, regardless of the existing Internet presence of the member, and without the need for finding the **Internet address** of the recipient.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a schematic view of the web page of the member.

pp; 18 DwgNo 9/10

Title Terms: UNIFORM; RESOURCE; LOCATE; ELECTRONIC; MAIL; ADDRESS; **ASSIGN**; METHOD; COMMUNICATE; REPLACE; SPECIFIC; SYMBOL; ELECTRONIC; MAIL; ADDRESS; DOT; SYMBOL; UNIFORM; RESOURCE; LOCATE; **ASSIGN**; MEMBER

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/16**

File Segment: EPI

22/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015087739

WPI Acc No: 2003-148257/200314

XRAM Acc No: C03-038219

XRXPX Acc No: N03-117164

Novel crystal of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase , including crystals of selenium atom ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase derivatives, useful for rational drug design

Patent Assignee: ASTEX TECHNOLOGY LTD (ASTE-N); ABELL C (ABEL-I); BLUNDELL T L (BLUN-I); DELFT F V (DELF-I); INOUE T (INOU-I)

Inventor: ABELL C; BLUNDELL T L; INOUE T; VON DELFT F; DELFT F V

Number of Countries: 101 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200279460	A2	20021010	WO 2002GB1405	A	20020402	200314 B
EP 1373482	A2	20040102	EP 2002720121	A	20020402	200409
			WO 2002GB1405	A	20020402	
US 20040053385	A1	20040318	US 2001820745	A	20010330	200421
AU 2002251191	A1	20021015	AU 2002251191	A	20020402	200432
AU 2002251191	A8	20051013	AU 2002251191	A	20020402	200611

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001820745 A 20010330

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200279460	A2	E	C12N-009/00	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

EP 1373482 A2 E C12N-009/10 Based on patent WO 200279460

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

US 20040053385 A1 C12N-009/10

AU 2002251191 A1 C12N-009/00 Based on patent WO 200279460

AU 2002251191 A8 C12N-009/10 Based on patent WO 200279460

Abstract (Basic): WO 200279460 A2

NOVELTY - A crystal (I) of ketopantoate **hydroxymethyltransferase** (KPHMT) (I), including crystals of selenium atom KPHMT derivatives, is new. (I) Has the monoclinic point group 2, space group P21 and the 3-dimensional (3D) atomic co-ordinates given in the specification. (I) Diffraction X-rays for the detection of atomic co-ordinates of KPHMT to a resolution of better than 2Angstrom.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) crystallizing (M1) a selenium atom KPHMT derivative involves producing KPHMT by recombinant production in a bacterial host in the presence of selenomethionine, recovering a selenium atom KPHMT derivative from the host and growing crystals from the recovered selenium atom KPHMT derivative;

(2) growing (M2) a crystal of KPHMT or KPHMT selenium atom derivative, by growing the crystal by vapor diffusion from a crystallization solution comprising a 1:1 mixture of a reservoir buffer (RB) with a protein solution (PS) (the buffer contains 9-11 weight% polyethylene glycol 8000, 50 mM sodium citrate at pH 6.8, 50-100 mM Na(CH₃CO₂) and 100-200 mM NaCl, and the protein solution comprises KPHMT at a concentration of 24 mg/ml or KPHMT selenium atom derivative at a concentration of 24 mg/ml);

(3) a compound (II) having a chemical structure selected using a computer-base method drug design employing (I) ((II) is an inhibitor of KPHMT);

(4) a chimeric protein (III) having one or more binding cavities for respective ligands selected from Mg²⁺, alpha-ketoisovalerate and 5,10-CH₂-H₄ folate, where the binding cavities provide a number of atoms which interact with the respective ligands and which correspond to selected KPHMT atoms in the KPHMT binding cavities for the respective ligands, where the relative positions of the number of atoms correspond to the relative positions, given in the specification, of the selected KPHMT atoms;

(5) a computer readable medium (IV) with at least one of:

(a) atomic co-ordinate data given in the specification recorded on it, where the data defines the 3D structure of KPHMT, at least one **sub-domain** of the 3D structure of KPHMT, or the co-ordinates of a number of atoms of KPHMT;

(b) structure factor data for KPHMT recorded on it, where the structure factor data is derivable from the atomic on the data given in the specification;

(c) atomic co-ordinate data of a target KPHMT homolog or analog generated by homology modeling of the target based on the data given in the specification;

(d) atomic co-ordinate data of a protein generated by interpreting

X-ray crystallographic data or NMR data by reference to the data given in the specification; and

(e) structure factor data derivable from the atomic coordinate data of (c) or (d);

(6) a computer system (V), intended to generate structures and/or perform rational drug design for KPHMT, KPHMT homologs or analogs, complexes of KPHMT with a potential modulator, or complexes of KPHMT homologs or analogs with potential modulators, contains (IV); and

(7) providing (M3) data for generating structures and/or performing rational drug design for KPHMT, KPHMT homologs or analogs, complexes of KPHMT with a potential modulator, or complexes of KPHMT homologs or analogs with potential modulators, by establishing communication with a remote device containing computer-readable data comprising the data in (IV), and receiving the computer-readable data from the remote device.

ACTIVITY - Antimicrobial.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Inhibitor of KPHMT (claimed).

No biological data.

USE - (I) Is useful in a computer-based method of rational drug design, for determining 3D structures of KPHMT homologs or analogs of unknown structure, for determining the structure of a protein, for determining the structure of a compound bound to KPHMT, or for assessing the ability of a candidate modulator to interact with KPHMT (claimed).

(I) Is useful for designing, screening, identifying and developing KPHMT inhibitor compounds, or to solve the crystal structure of proteins, such as KPHMT-ligand complexes, KPHMT chimeric-ligand complexes or KPHMT homologs or analogs of unknown structure.

(II) Is useful for inhibiting KPHMT activity, and in the manufacture of a medicament for treating diseases such as microbial infection.

pp; 367 DwgNo 0/11

Title Terms: NOVEL; CRYSTAL; CRYSTAL; SELENIUM; ATOM; DERIVATIVE; USEFUL; RATIONAL; DRUG; DESIGN

Derwent Class: A96; B04; D16; T01

International Patent Class (Main): C12N-009/00; C12N-009/10

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/50 ; G06F-019/00 ; G06G-007/48; G06G-007/58

File Segment: CPI; EPI

22/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015060288

WPI Acc No: 2003-120804/200311

XRAM Acc No: C03-031369

XRPA Acc No: N03-096139

New crystal of ketopantoate reductase useful in drug discovery, particularly for designing new antibacterial agents which can inhibit panthothenate synthesis in bacteria and fungi, or to modulate the activity of the enzyme

Patent Assignee: ASTEX TECHNOLOGY LTD (ASTE-N); ABELL C (ABEL-I); BLUNDELL T L (BLUN-I); MATAK-VINKOVIC D (MATA-I)

Inventor: ABELL C; BLUNDELL T L; MATAK-VINKOVIC D

Number of Countries: 101 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200295035	A1	20021128	WO 2002GB2374	A	20020521	200311 B
US 20030073219	A1	20030417	US 2001860760	A	20010521	200329
EP 1390510	A1	20040225	EP 2002771680	A	20020521	200415

AU 2002307870 A1 20021203	AU 2002307870 A 20020521 200452
AU 2002307870 A8 20051006	AU 2002307870 A 20020521 200612

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001860760 A 20010521

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200295035	A1	E	54 C12N-015/54
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Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

US 20030073219 A1	G06F-019/00
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EP 1390510 A1	E	C12N-015/54	Based on patent WO 200295035
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Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

AU 2002307870 A1	C12N-015/54	Based on patent WO 200295035
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AU 2002307870 A8	C12N-015/54	Based on patent WO 200295035
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Abstract (Basic): WO 200295035 A1

NOVELTY - A crystal of ketopantoate reductase (KPR) having a tetragonal space group P42212, having a resolution letter than 2Angstrom, is selenium atom derivative, or having the structure defined by the co-ordinates given in the specification, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a method for crystallizing a selenium atom KPR derivative by producing KPR by recombinant production in a bacterial host in the presence of selenomethionine, recovering selenium atom KPR derivative from the host, and growing crystals from the recovered selenium atom KPR derivative;

(2) a method of making KPR crystals by the hanging drop vapor-diffusion technique using 25-27% PEG 4000, 0.1 M Tris pH 9.4, and 0.20-0.25 M NaOAc as the precipitant solution;

(3) computer-based methods of rational drug design;
 (4) a compound having a chemical structure selected using the method above, where the compound is an inhibitor of KPR;

(5) a method of determining three dimensional structures of PR homologues or analogues of unknown structure;

(6) a chimeric protein having one or more binding cavities for respective ligands selected from NADPH and ketopantoate, where the binding cavities provide a several atoms which interact with the respective ligands and which correspond to selected KPR atoms in the KPR binding cavities for the respective ligands, and the relative positions of the atoms correspond to the relative positions given in the specification of the selected KPR atoms;

(7) a method for determining the structure of a protein;

(8) a method for determining the structure of a compound bound to KPR;

(9) a method of assessing the ability of a candidate modulator to interact with KPR;

(10) a computer system intended to generate structures and/or perform rational drug design for KPR or complexes of KPR with potential modulator;

(11) a method of providing data for generating structures and/or performing rational drug design for KPR, KPR homologues or analogues, complexes of KPR with a potential modulator, or complexes of KPR homologues or analogues with potential modulators;

(12) a computer readable media with one or more:

- (a) recorded atomic coordinate data (given in the specification) that defines the 3-dimensional structure of PR, at least one atom or at least one of its **sub - domain** ;
(b) recorded structure factor data for KPR, which can be derived from the atomic, coordinate data in the specification;
(c) atomic coordinate data of a target KPR homologue or analogue generated by homology modeling of the target based the data given in the specification;
(d) atomic coordinate data of a protein generated by interpreting X-ray crystallographic data or NMR data by reference to the data in the specification; and
(e) structure factor data derivable from the atomic coordinate data of (c) or (d); and
(f) a computer-readable storage medium.

USE - The KPR crystal is useful in drug discovery, particularly for designing new antibacterial agents, which have the potential to inhibit the process of pantothenate synthesis in bacteria and fungi, or to modulate the activity of the enzyme.

pp; 54 DwgNo 0/3

Title Terms: NEW; CRYSTAL; REDUCTASE; USEFUL; DRUG; DISCOVER; DESIGN; NEW; ANTIBACTERIAL; AGENT; CAN; INHIBIT; SYNTHESIS; BACTERIA; FUNGUS; MODULATE ; ACTIVE; ENZYME

Derwent Class: B04; D16; T01

International Patent Class (Main): C12N-015/54; **G06F-019/00**

International Patent Class (Additional): C12N-009/02; C12N-009/09; G01N-033/48; G01N-033/50

File Segment: CPI; EPI

Set	Items	Description
S1	66008	LEASE? OR LEASING OR RENT??? OR CHARTER? OR HIRE OR LICENS- ??? OR SUBLICENSE? OR SUBLEAS? OR SUBLET?
S2	1119029	OBTAIN??? OR ACQUIR??? OR ATTAIN??? OR GET
S3	210140	(DOMAIN OR IP OR WEB OR INTERNET)() (NAME? OR ADDRESS?) OR - DOMAIN? ? OR UNIFORM()RESOURCE()LOCATOR? OR URL OR URLs
S4	171861	OWNER? ? OR HOLDER? OR POSSESSOR? OR PROPRIETOR?
S5	2944	SUB()DOMAIN? OR SUBDOMAIN? OR SECOND()LEVEL()DOMAIN?
S6	1142597	S1 OR S2
S7	499	S6(S)S3(S)S4
S8	1	S7(S)S5

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2006/ 200617

(c) 2006 European Patent Office

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2006/UB=20060427,UT=20060420

(c) 2006 WIPO/Univentio

8/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2006 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00796202 **Image available**

DERIVATIVE DOMAIN NAMES

NOMS DE DOMAINES DERIVES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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(Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)

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Legal Representative:

GREENBERG Robert A (et al) (agent), Patent Group, Foley, Hoag & Eliot,
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200129710 A2-A3 20010426 (WO 0129710)

Application: WO 2000US41168 20001013 (PCT/WO US00041168)

Priority Application: US 99159777 19991015

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE
ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT
LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 4866

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... certain

illustrative embodiments will now be described, including a method that allows a domain name **holder** to create a space of **sub - domains** that maybe **licensed** or otherwise granted to one or more third parties. Additionally, the disclosure describes a name server that is capable of creating a sub space of **domain names** for a registered **domain** space. The sub-space may include **domain names** in a wide variety of languages, character sets, and forms. Moreover, it will ...adapted and modified to provide search systems, including search systems that may process a requested **domain name** to provide a list of **sub - domains** associated with that **domain name**, or for any other suitable application. other additions and modifications can be made to the...

Set Items Description
S1 66008 LEASE? OR LEASING OR RENT??? OR CHARTER? OR HIRE OR LICENS-
 ??? OR SUBLICENSE? OR SUBLEAS? OR SULET?
S2 1119029 OBTAIN??? OR ACQUIR??? OR ATTAIN??? OR GET
S3 210140 (DOMAIN OR IP OR WEB OR INTERNET)() (NAME? OR ADDRESS?) OR -
 DOMAIN? ? OR UNIFORM()RESOURCE()LOCATOR? OR URL OR URLs
S4 171861 OWNER? ? OR HOLDER? OR POSSESSOR? OR PROPRIETOR?
S5 2944 SUB()DOMAIN? OR SUBDOMAIN? OR SECOND()LEVEL()DOMAIN?
S6 1142597 S1 OR S2
S7 499 S6(S)S3(S)S4
S8 1 S7(S)S5
S9 965187 TRANSFER? OR ASSIGN? OR REASSIGN? OR CONFER??? OR CONSIGN?
 OR SIGN?()OVER
S10 8386 REGISTRAR? ? OR DOMAIN(1W)MANAGER? ? OR DOMAIN()NAME()SYST-
 EM OR DNS
S11 999 S9(S)S3(S)S10
S12 28 S11(S)S5
S13 16 S12 AND IC=G06F?
S14 16 IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S15 16 IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2006/ 200617
 (c) 2006 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2006/UB=20060427,UT=20060420
 (c) 2006 WIPO/Univentio

15/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
 DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01253695
Providing state information in a stateless data communication protocol
Zustandsdatenbereitstellung in einem zustandslosen Kommunikationsprotokoll
Apport d'information d'état dans un protocole de communication de données
 PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Sevenval AG, (3061510), Alter Markt 36-42, 50667 Koln, (DE), (Proprietor
 designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Sponagl, Paul, Hertzstrasse 10, 51065 Koln, (DE)
 Walkowiak, Olaf, Lubecker Strasse 65, 45145 Essen, (DE)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Dendorfer, Claus, Dr. et al (85562), Wachtershauser & Hartz Tal 29, 80331
 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1081612 A1 010307 (Basic)
 EP 1081612 B1 020612

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99116993 990828;

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): **G06F-017/30**

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 95

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 4A

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
 FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200110	710
CLAIMS B	(English)	200224	743
CLAIMS B	(German)	200224	669
CLAIMS B	(French)	200224	851
SPEC A	(English)	200110	6570
SPEC B	(English)	200224	6534
Total word count - document A			7281
Total word count - document B			8797
Total word count - documents A + B			16078

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): **G06F-017/30**

...SPECIFICATION in a way to disregard any further host name parts if only
 the top and **second level domains** "foo.de" are present. Therefore
 the **DNS** lookup step 94 will yield the IP number 192.168.4.10 also for
 the new host name "w.id.foo.de". This IP number is **transferred** to the
 client 20 in step 96.

The client 20 next generates a second request...

...SPECIFICATION in a way to disregard any further host name parts if only
 the top and **second level domains** "foo.de" are present. Therefore
 the **DNS** lookup step 94 will yield the IP number 192.168.4.10 also for
 the new host name "w.id.foo.de". This IP number is **transferred** to the
 client 20 in step 96.

The client 20 next generates a second request...

15/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
 DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01220946

Multi-language domain name service

"Domain Name Service (DNS)" met mehreren Sprachen
 Service de nom de domaine "DNS" a langages multiples

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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INVENTOR:

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Leong, Kok Yong, Blk 47, Toa Payoh Lor 6, Singapore, 08-140, S(310047),
 (SG)

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Tay, Edward S, Blk 317, Hougang Avenue 7, Singapore, 11-45, S(530317),
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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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 Merrion Way, Leeds LS2 8PA, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1059789 A2 001213 (Basic)
 EP 1059789 A3 030813

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000300012 000105;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 258690 990226

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
 LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): H04L-029/06; H04L-029/12; **G06F-017/30**

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 178

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200050	1134
SPEC A	(English)	200050	8328
Total word count - document A			9462
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			9462

...INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): **G06F-017/30**

...SPECIFICATION the entity given authority over domain names specified in the record. This authority can register **sub - domains** under its authority. For example, if an "**i- dns**" entity is given authority over .com in BIG5, it may have authority to issue all **sub - domain names** under .com in BIG5. This ensures that only unique **domain names** are **assigned**. Also, the authority denotes an entity having dominion over a name server (or servers) with "authoritative" records that provide **IP addresses** for **domain names** in the authority's portion of **DNS** space. The "encoding" field table 501 specifies the encoding type of the **domain name** matching the record. The "transform" field specifies the final encoding of the **domain name**. For example, UTF-5 is the Durst

algorithm applied to Unicode (described below). Finally, a "comments" field contains a text string identifying what the portion of a **domain name** corresponds to the minimum code resolving string. Figure 6 illustrates an exemplary **domain name** tree for resolving Chinese language **domain names**. An iDNS server detecting a Chinese language encoding type, will be configured with default name servers for resolving a **domain name**. As shown in Figure 6, under the root there are multiple top-level **domains** (e.g., .com, edu, .sg, etc.). Under the .sg top-level **domain**, there are multiple Chinese language **second - level domains** such as edu.sg, and under that, there multiple **domains** including nus.edu.sg, and so on. Similarly, under the top-level .com, there are multiple second-level Chinese language **sub - domains** such as email.com.

As noted in the discussion of the embodiment of Figure 3A...

15/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)
 DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01211717
METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR INTERNATIONALIZING DOMAIN NAMES
VERFAHREN UND SYSTEM ZUR INTERNATIONALISIERUNG VON DOMANENNAMEN
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME D'INTERNATIONALISATION DE NOMS DE DOMAINES
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
 IDN Technologies LLC, (4327720), c/o General Patent Corporation
 International 75 Montebello Road, Suffern, NY 10901, (US), (Proprietor
 designated states: all)
INVENTOR:
 TOUT, Walid, R., 1938 Upland Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48105, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
 Muller-Bore & Partner Patentanwalte (100651), Grafinger Strasse 2, 81671
 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1159820 A1 011205 (Basic)
 EP 1159820 B1 040428
 WO 2000056035 000921
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000913452 000214; WO 2000US3687 000214
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 124956 P 990318; US 358043 990721
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
 LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): H04L-029/12; **G06F-017/30**

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200418	1348
CLAIMS B	(German)	200418	1215
CLAIMS B	(French)	200418	1588
SPEC B	(English)	200418	4439
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			8590
Total word count - documents A + B			8590

...INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): **G06F-017/30**

...SPECIFICATION net domains, for example, root server m from the root server group 35. Examining the **second level domain** "i18n", root server m determines from its database that the authoritative domain name

server for...

...which returns the IP number of the domain name. The foregoing example assumes that the **domain** "i18n.net" and **sub - domain** "ar.i18.net" were properly pre- **assigned** and registered to the appropriate root servers and **domain name** servers.

In the preferred embodiment, the redirector information controls the delegation path for resolving the...

15/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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01067335

Establishing connections between remote devices with a hypertext transfer protocol

Verbindungsherstellung zwischen entfernten Einheiten mit Hypertext-Ubertragungsprotokoll

Etablissement de connexions a distance entre dispositifs avec protocole Hypertext

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Sony International (Europe) GmbH, (2328250), Hugo-Eckener-Strasse 20,
50829 Koln, (DE), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Veltman, Markus, Sony Int. (Europe) GmbH, Stuttgart Tech. Center,
Stuttgarter Strasse 106, 70736 Fellbach, (DE)

Buchner, Peter, Sony Int. (Europe) GmbH, Stuttgart Tech. Center,
Stuttgarter Strasse 106, 70736 Fellbach, (DE)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Muller, Frithjof E., Dipl.-Ing. (8661), Patentanwalte MULLER & HOFFMANN,
Innere Wiener Strasse 17, 81667 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 940959 A1 990908 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98103838 980304;

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; DE; FR; GB; IT; NL

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): H04L-029/06; G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 146

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9936	1066
SPEC A	(English)	9936	7253
Total word count - document A			8319
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			8319

...INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION home network, such as: "no29.bahnstrasse.bonn.de" as in the shown example.

With the **domain name** (no29...) from the internet service provider, the home net server within the controller 2 can **assign** unique names to each of its home net devices 1; 1A, 1B, these names are fully qualified **domain names**. Assuming that the IEEE 1394 specification already has a convention for device names, the home net **DNS** server could extract such a device name as specified by the IEEE 1394 standard and then prepend

this name to the home net **domain**. For example, if a device was called "storage" in the IEEE 1394 home network, the **DNS** server could use this as a **subdomain** identifier for the respective device, i. e. "storage.no29.bahnstrasse.bonn.de". Alternatively to such an automatic **assignment** of the fully qualified **domain name**, a manual **assignment** can be performed by an operator of the remote home network.

With all this data...

15/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01043293

A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TRANSLATING A STATIC IDENTIFIER INTO A DYNAMICALLY ASSIGNED NETWORK ADDRESS
EIN VERFAHREN UND GERÄT ZUM ÜBERSETZEN VON EINER STATISCHEN IDENTIFIZIERUNG IN EINE DYNAMISCHE ZUGEORDNETE NETZWERK-ADRESSE
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL POUR TRADUIRE UN IDENTIFICATEUR STATIQUE EN UNE ADRESSE DE RÉSEAU AFFECTÉE EN MODE DYNAMIQUE

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1029292 A1 000823 (Basic)
 EP 1029292 B1 060201
 WO 1999018515 990415

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98942208 980821; WO 98US17446 980821

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 947112 971008

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): **G06F-015/177**

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION (V8 + ATTRIBUTES):

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version Action Source Office:

G06F-0015/177 A I F B 20060101 19990428 H EP
H04L-0029/12 A I L B 20060101 20030402 H EP

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200605	487
CLAIMS B	(German)	200605	565
CLAIMS B	(French)	200605	648
SPEC B	(English)	200605	4218
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			5918
Total word count - documents A + B			5918

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): **G06F-015/177**

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION (V8 + ATTRIBUTES):

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version Action Source Office:

G06F-0015/177 A I F B 20060101 19990428 H EP...

...SPECIFICATION dynamically assigned address from the device and stores

the static identifier and the dynamically assigned **IP address** in the dynamic database table 225. Conversely, a log off routine removes such an entry...

...alive routine determines whether a device has sent a keep-alive signal to the hybrid **DNS** server 135 within a predetermined duration. If the predetermined duration has passed without a keep...

15/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00983558

A method and apparatus for importing information from a network resource
Verfahren und Vorrichtung zur Informationsimportierung von einer Netzwerkquelle

Methode et appareil pour importer d'information d'une ressource a reseau
 PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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 AT;BE;CH;CY;DE;DK;ES;FI;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;MC;NL;PT;SE)

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 890913 A1 990113 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98112988 980713;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 891984 970711

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): **G06F-017/30**

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 172

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9902	1014
SPEC A	(English)	9902	7923
Total word count - document A			8937
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			8937

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): **G06F-017/30**

...SPECIFICATION present invention is not limited to any specific combination of hardware circuitry and software.

A **URL** is a network address or a reference to a remote World Wide Web server 60 or website. **URLs** generally are formatted according to the following template:

```
<protocol id> :// (<server>) < second level domain > <top level
domain > (<directory>)) (<file>)
The <protocol id> identifies the transmission protocol to be used. For
example, in...
```

...case of the Web it is <http>, and in the case of an anonymous file transfer protocol transaction it is <fftp> The <server> element is an

optional server name such as...

...directory on a storage device of the Web server 60 that contains HTML documents. The < **second level domain** > element is the name of the server **domain** as found in the **DNS** table, such as <pitneybowes>. The <**top level domain** > element identifies the type of the **second level domain**, and must be an item selected from a finite set of globally recognized top level **domains**, such as "com," "org," "mil," "edu," "gov," and others. The <**directory**> element is an optional...

...of a file, document or image to be retrieved, such as <Index.html>. Thus, a **URL** serves as one type of a network address to locate a document anywhere in a...

15/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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01331577 **Image available**

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR INSTANT MESSAGE USING HTTP URL TECHNOLOGY
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME POUR MESSAGE INSTANTANE UTILISANT LA TECHNOLOGIE HTTP
URL

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200613403 A2 20060209 (WO 0613403)

Application: WO 2004IB52617 20041201 (PCT/WO IB2004052617)

Priority Application: US 2004710746 20040730

Designated States:

(All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications
 2004+)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM
 DZ EC EE EG FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
 LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO
 RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
 (EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IS IT LT LU MC NL PL
 PT RO SE SI SK TR
 (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
 (AP) BW GH GM KE LS MW MZ NA SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
 (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 5076

International Patent Class (v8 + Attributes)

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version Action Source Office:

G06F-0015/16 ...

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... control rule and policy for instant message such as file transfer rule, content filtering rule, **sub - domain** restrict rule, blacklist, user group and authentication, SPAM and virus protection. The system also provides...

...saved in its message management center. [10] The method of claim 1, further comprising: using **URL** for Instant Message to provide live help service for enterprise user. The enterprise user can use the **URL** as a public communication tool and provide live help service for its customers and its...

...response from the website live help operator or customer support person by simply clicking the **URL** for Instant Message hyperlink that embedded in the website. [11] The method of claim 10...

...said the instant message enterprise user can provide a live help service by embedded the **URL** for Instant Message in their website. When visiting the website, help can be easily accessed by clicking on the live help hyper link to **URL** for Instant Message. [12] The method of claim 10, wherein said the instant message enterprise user can apply a web page Monitor **URL** and embed the Monitor **URL** to any web page that want to be monitored, then the live help operator can...

...will be changed to offline status. The visitor can leave message to the operator's **URL** for Instant Message account or forward to its email account. [14] A method for mobile instant message application using **URL** for Instant Message, comprising: Every mobile user has a globally unique **URL** for Mobile Instant Message service. User can use mobile phone that have Internet access and...

...users. [15] The method of claim 14, wherein said every mobile user has a unique **URL** as identifier for Mobile Instant Message corresponding to its mobile phone number. No instant message...

...message communicate with PC-based instant message user or other mobile device user that have **URL** for Instant Message, both parties do not need to install any instant message client software...

...Internet access, then the mobile phone user can still send/receive SMS to/ from a **URL** for Instant Message user no matter if the **URL** for instant message user is using mobile device or computer. [18] The method of claim 14, wherein said the user that have **URL** for Mobile Instant Message can user instant message both in mobile phone and computer. [19...]

...the UIRL for Mobile Instant Message in computer. [20] A method for email application using **URL** for Instant Message, comprising: the user that has **URL** for Instant Message can use this **URL** as analternative to traditional email. Anyone can send message to the user no matter if he/she is online by entering the **URL** for Instant Message in any

Internet browser, and the user can manage the messages by login to his/her URL...

...email account. [21] The method of claim 20, wherein said the user can use the URL for Instant" Message as URL for Email, no need to have a traditional email account, if,, someone want to send message to the user, just need to enter the user's URL for Email in the internet browser and leave message online and attach a file, then...

...wherein said the user can check and manage his/her messages by entering his/her URL for Email in the Internet browser and login, or using a URL for Email client software to check and manage its URL for Email account for easily manage its email in local computer. [23] The method of claim 20, wherein said user can use URL for Email system to send/receive email to/from traditional email account on the web-based interface or URL for Email client software.

15/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 349)
 DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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01166570 **Image available**
APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR NETWORK VULNERABILITY DETECTION AND COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT
APPAREIL ET PROCEDE DE DETECTION DE VULNERABILITE DE RESEAU ET DE CONTROLE DE CONFORMITE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200488477 A2-A3 20041014 (WO 0488477)
 Application: WO 2004US9500 20040326 (PCT/WO US04009500)
 Priority Application: US 2003401040 20030328

Designated States:

(All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW (EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG (AP) BW GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
 Publication Language: English
 Filing Language: English
 Fulltext Word Count: 15092

Main International Patent Class (v7): G06F-011/30

International Patent Class (v7): G06F-012/14 ...

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... RPC is not disabled). Another example tool 415 "dig" may require an IP address or **second level domain** name to be input, or require a **second level domain** and IP address of

3 1

the **DNS** server to be input, and may output a Boolean indicator (i.e., true) if a **DNS** server is detected on UDP port 53. Alternatively, the tool "dig" may output **DNS** zone information if a **DNS** server is detected on TCP port 53 and responds to the "zone transfer" command.

Similarly, the tool 415 "dig" will alternately provide other information on other related systems...

15/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 349)
 DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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01093737 **Image available**

PATHWAY-SPECIFIC, REGISTRY-INTEGRATED DOMAIN NAME REGISTRATION SYSTEM
SYSTEME D'ENREGISTREMENT DE NOM DE DOMAINE, A VOIE SPECIFIQUE ET
INTEGRATION DANS UNE ENTITE D'ENREGISTREMENT

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200415547 A2-A3 20040219 (WO 0415547)
 Application: WO 2003US25359 20030813 (PCT/WO US03025359)
 Priority Application: US 2002403497 20020813

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ
 EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
 LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD
 SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
 (EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PT RO SE
 SI SK TR
 (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
 (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
 Publication Language: English
 Filing Language: English
 Fulltext Word Count: 8022

Main International Patent Class (v7): G06F-015/173

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... jp" for Japan, and ".us" for the United States of America.

[0008] By registering a **domain name** in a particular TLD, the TLD is sub-divided into lower levels in the **DNS** hierarchy. A **second - level domain** ("SLD") is the level in the **DNS** hierarchy immediately below the TLD. An example of a **second - level domain** WO 2004/015547 PCT/US2003/025359 or delete registrations to or from the registry for a name space. Entities that wish to register a **domain name** do so through a **registrar**. The term "registrant" refers to the entity registering the **domain name**. In some name spaces, the registry and **registrar** functions can be performed by the same entity. The combined registry- **registrar** model is implemented in many ccTLDs. The overall registration system, including multiple registries, is overseen by the Internet Corporation for **Assigned Names and Numbers** ("ICANN"). ICANN is a non-profit corporation that was formed to assume responsibility for the **IP address** space allocation, protocol parameter **assignment**, **domain name system** management, and root server system management functions previously performed under U.S. Government contract by the Internet **Assigned Numbers Authority** ("IANA") and other entities.

[001 0] Domain names, or more specifically domain name...

15/3,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 349)
 DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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01063815 **Image available**
MULTIPLE USE OF IDENTICAL NAMES TO IDENTIFY DIFFERENT IP NUMERICAL ADDRESSES
USAGE MULTIPLE DE NOMS IDENTIQUES POUR IDENTIFIER DES ADRESSES NUMERIQUES IP DIFFERENTES

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200394009 A1 20031113 (WO 0394009)
 Application: WO 2002US14131 20020503 (PCT/WO US0214131)
 Priority Application: WO 2002US14131 20020503

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ
 EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
 LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
 SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
 (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
 (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
 (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

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Fulltext Word Count: 7518

Main International Patent Class (v7): **G06F-015/16**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... data finds its destination.

The Internet and its applications (e.g. www, e-mail, file transfer protocol) use an addressing system called the **Domain Name System**. This system translates an alphanumeric string such as "jones.com" into a numeric string, the **IP address**, which is the actual address to a network resource. While it is possible to address a resource directly with a combination of protocol type and address, the **Domain Name System** was devised to provide an intuitive addressing scheme. The ".corn" level is called the Top Level **Domain** or TLD. The name before the TLD, in this case "jones", in the example would represent a **Second Level Domain** or SLD. The term "**domain name**" is generally understood to be the combination of a TLD and a SLD.

Internet activity...

15/3,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 349)
 DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00931297 **Image available**

METHOD FOR FACILITATING ACCESS TO REMOTE FILES

PROCEDE FACILITANT L'ACCES A DES FICHIERS DISTANTS

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200265342 A1 20020822 (WO 0265342)

Application: WO 2002US3617 20020208 (PCT/WO US0203617)

Priority Application: US 2001268136 20010210; US 2001287056 20010427

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ
 EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
 LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
 TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 7224

Main International Patent Class (v7): G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... 226 and receiving from
the DNS the Internet Protocol (11IP11) address
of the DDS **sub - domain** 206S;
iv. sending a DDS-CONNECT DTP message 52 that
has a public file handle parameter of
DDS-FH -DOMA-TN-ROOT to each **IP address** provided by **DNS** thereby connecting to the
root 208 of each DDS **sub - domain** 206S; and
ve issuing additional DTP messages 52 to each
DDS **sub - domain** 206S to retrieve images.
(1)- of the root directory of the DDS
sub-domain tree...

15/3,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00922103 **Image available**

DOMAIN NAME ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND METHOD

SYSTEME ET PROCEDE D'ACQUISITION ET DE GESTION DE NOMS DE DOMAINE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200256132 A2-A3 20020718 (WO 0256132)

Application: WO 2001US47967 20011101 (PCT/WO US0147967)

Priority Application: US 2000245102 20001101; US 2000248341 20001113

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications
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AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ
EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK
SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 11099

Main International Patent Class (v7): **G06F-015/173**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... a person, corporation, or other entity located anywhere in the America.

[00081 By registering a **domain name** in a particular TLD, the TLD is sub-divided into lower levels in the **DNS** hierarchy. A **second - level domain** is the level in the **DNS** hierarch immediately below the TLD. An example of a **second - level domain** would be "snapnames" in the "snapnames.com" **domain name**. The level in the **DNS** hierarchy immediately below the **second - level domain** is the third-level **domain**. An example of the third-level **domain** WO 02/056132

PCT/US01/47967

4

combine the concepts and functions of the "**registrar**" and "**registry**." The combined registry- **registrar** model is implemented in many ccTLDs and a few gTLDs. The overall registration system, including multiple registries, is overseen by the Internet Corporation for **Assigned Names** and Numbers (ICANN). ICANN is a non-profit corporation responsible for the **IP address** space allocation, protocol parameter **assignment**, **domain name system** management, and root server system management functions previously performed under U.S. Government contract by the Internet **Assigned Numbers Authority** (IANA) and other entities.

[0010] Domain names have become important assets for individuals...

15/3,K/13 (Item 13 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00897538 **Image available**

REGISTERING AND USING MULTILINGUAL DOMAIN NAMES

ENREGISTREMENT ET UTILISATION DE NOMS DE DOMAINES MULTILINGUES

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Seattle, WA 98111-1247, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200231702 A1 20020418 (WO 0231702)
Application: WO 2001US31662 20011009 (PCT/WO US0131662)
Priority Application: US 2000239170 20001009

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ
EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

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Fulltext Word Count: 21888

Main International Patent Class (v7): G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... domain name in a top-level domain JLID), the multilingual domain name having a specified **second -level domain name** portion that is composed of non-ASCII characters from a specified non-ASCII character set...
...sequence of the numeric values that are associated with the non-ASCII characters of the **second -level domain name** portion; wherein the determining of whether the combination of the included numeric values is reserved includes: generating an ASCII-Compatible Encoding (ACE) for the specified **second -level domain name** portion based on the specified character constructing an ASCII **domain name** whose **second -level domain name** portion is the generated ACE and whose top-level **domain name** portion is the TLD; and determining whether the constructed ASCII **domain name** is available to be registered in the TLD and whether the indicated numeric sequence has already been reserved for another multilingual **domain name** registered in the TLID; wherein the combination of the included numeric values is determined to not be reserved when it is determined that the constructed ASCII **domain name** is available to be registered and that the indicated numeric sequence has not been reserved; and wherein the reserving of the combination so as to represent the multilingual **domain name** includes registering the multilingual **domain name** in the TLD by generating multiple distinct numeric sequence variants as equivalents for the specified **second -level domain name** portion of the multilingual **domain name**, each generated numeric sequence variant consisting of a sequence of numeric values, and reserving the generated numeric sequence variants for the multilingual **domain name**.
[c3] 3. The method of claim 2 wherein the generating of the numeric sequence variants is performed before the registering of the multilingual **domain name**, and wherein the registering of the multilingual **domain name** is performed only if it is further determined that none of the generated numeric sequence...
...variants include the indicated numeric sequence.
receiving an indication of interest in registering a multilingual **domain name** that includes characters from a specified non-ASCII character set;
providing a Web page that...

...displayed with a Web browser includes a field in which the user can specify the **second -level domain name** portion using non-ASCII characters from the specified character set; and receiving the request from...

...indication from the user.

[C6] 6. The method of claim 2 including, after the multilingual **domain name** is registered in the TILD: receiving a request to register in the TILD a second multilingual **domain name** that is distinct from the multilingual **domain name**, the second multilingual **domain name** having a **second -level domain name** portion that is indicated in the received request by a second sequence of numeric values associated with characters of the **second -level domain name** portion; determining that the indicated second sequence of numeric values is one of the generated numeric sequence variants for the multilingual

domain name; and

indicating that the second multilingual **domain name** is not available to be registered based on the determining. [c7] 7. The method of claim 2 wherein the registering of the multilingual **domain name** in the TILD includes registering the ASCII **domain name** in the TILD. [C9] 9. The method of claim 2 wherein the registering of the multilingual **domain name** in the TLID includes associating the multilingual **domain name**

with a server computer system able to receive requests that specify the multilingual **domain name** and to respond in an appropriate manner, [C1 0] 10. The method of claim 2...

...of multiple distinct character sets are associated with one or more encoding systems that each assign a numeric value that is unique within that encoding system to each character in that...

...and wherein the numeric values that are associated with the non-ASCII characters of the **second -level domain name** portion of the multilingual **domain name** are the unique numeric values assigned to those characters by an encoding system associated with the specified character set.

[C11] 11...

...2 wherein the generating of the numeric sequence variants includes determining one or more alternative **second -level domain name** portions that correspond to the specified **second -level domain name** portion and determining at least one numeric sequence variant for each of the determined alternative **second -level domain name** portions based on characters included in those alternative **second -level domain name** portions and on numeric values associated with the included characters. [c12] 12. The method of...

...values

associated with some or all of the non-ASCII characters that compose the specified **second -level domain name** portion, and generating at least one sequence of numeric values that includes the alternative numeric...

meaning of some or all of the non-ASCII characters that compose the specified secondlevel **domain name** portion, and generating at least one sequence of numeric values that includes numeric values associated...

...the indicated numeric sequence to reflect an association with the non-ASCII characters of the **second -level domain name** portion, and including generating one or more numeric sequences that vary from the indicated numeric...

...numeric sequence variants. [c20] 20. The method of claim 2 including using the registered multilingual **domain name** by:
receiving a request to resolve a **domain name** that is identified only by a second sequence of numeric values, the received request from a Web browser of a second user based on a specified **URL** that contains the **domain name**, the second sequence of numeric values representing characters of the **domain name** ;
determining that the identified second sequence of numeric values corresponds to the multilingual **domain name** by matching one of the reserved numeric sequence variants for the multilingual **domain name** ;
and
responding to the received request by determining appropriate response information for the multilingual **domain name** and providing an indication of the determined response information to the Web browser of ...
...user.

[c22] 22. The method of claim 20 wherein the determined response information is an **IP address** corresponding to a server computer able to receive requests that specify the multilingual **domain name** and to respond in an appropriate manner.

[c23] 23. The method of claim 20 wherein the determined response information is a **URL** to which the Web browser of the second user will be

redirected. [c24] 24. The method of claim 20 wherein the registering of the multilingual **domain name** includes storing response information for the multilingual **domain name** in a manner associated with the ACE generated for the multilingual **domain name** and includes associating an indication of the generated ACE with each of the reserved numeric...

...wherein the determining that the identified second sequence of numeric values corresponds to the multilingual **domain name** by matching one of the reserved numeric sequence variants for the multilingual **domain name** includes determining the ACE associated with that one numeric sequence variant, and wherein the response...

...the sequence of the numeric values that was included in the indication of the specified **second -level domain name** portion of the multilingual **domain name**.

[c27] 27. The method of claim 26 wherein the determining that the identified second sequence of numeric values corresponds to the multilingual **domain name** further includes supplying the selected default **IP address** to the

Web browser of the second user, and wherein a server computer corresponding to the selected default IP address matches the identified second sequence of numeric values to the one reserved numeric sequence variant . . .

...29. The method of claim 20 wherein the receiving of the request to resolve the domain name includes determining information about the domain name by using values of one or more HTTP header fields that are part of the...

...30. The method of claim 20 wherein the receiving of the request to resolve the domain name includes determining information about the domain [c31] 31. The method of claim 20 wherein the receiving of the request to resolve the domain name includes determining information about the domain name by using one or more cookies that are received as part of the request.

[c32] 32. The method of claim 20 wherein the receiving of the request to resolve the domain name includes determining information about the domain name by retrieving stored information associated with the second user.

[c33] 33. The method of claim 20 wherein the receiving of the request to resolve the domain name includes determining information about the domain name by retrieving stored information associated with a client computer on which the Web browser of...

...values is determined to match reserved numeric sequence variants for at least two distinct multilingual domain names , and including querying the second user as to which of the matched multilingual domain names to be used for the resolving.

[c35] 35. The method of claim 2 including, after...character set.

[c38] 38. The method of claim 2 including preventing registration of the multilingual domain name in the TILD when it is determined that the ASCII domain name is not available to be registered in the TILD and/or that the indicated numeric...

...1 wherein the reserving of the included numeric value is part of registering the multilingual domain name .

[c40] 40. The method of claim 1 including, when it is determined that the included numeric value is reserved, providing an indication that the multilingual domain name is already registered.

[c41] 41. The method of claim 1 including, when it is determined that the included numeric value is reserved, providing an indication that the multilingual domain name is not available to be registered. [c42] 42. The method of claim 1 including generating one or more distinct numeric variant values to represent the multilingual domain name , and wherein the included numeric value is not reserved unless it is further determined that...

...claim 1 including generating one or more distinct numeric variant values to represent the multilingual domain name , and [c44] 44. The method of claim 1 wherein the reserving of the included numeric value prevents other multilingual domain names whose characters are represented by the included numeric value from being registered.

[c45] 45. The...

...included numeric value includes associating an indication of an ASCII-Compatible

Encoding for the multilingual **domain name** with the reserved numeric value.

[c46] 46. The method of claim I wherein the reserving of the included numeric value includes registering an ASCII-Compatible Encoding for the multilingual **domain name**.

[c47] 47. The method of claim 1 wherein the reserving of the included numeric value includes associating an indication of an **IP address** with the reserved numeric value.

[c48] 48. The method of claim 1 wherein the reserving of the included numeric value includes associating an indication of a **URL** with the reserved numeric value.

[c49] 49. The method of claim I wherein the multilingual **domain name** includes non-ASCII characters,

[c50] 50. The method of claim 1 wherein the multilingual **domain name** includes characters that are outside a subset of characters supported by a **DNS** system in use. [c52] 52. The method of claim I wherein the receiving of the indication of the multilingual **domain name** includes receiving an indication of one or more character encoding systems that associate numeric values...

...c55] 55. A computer-readable medium whose contents cause a computing device to register internationalized **domain names**, by performing a method comprising:

receiving an indication of an internationalized **domain name**, the indication including one or more numeric values representing one or more characters of the internationalized **domain name**;

determining whether the included numeric values are reserved;

and

when it is determined that the...

...values are not reserved, reserving the included numeric value so as to represent the internationalized **domain name**.

[c66] 56. The computer-readable medium of claim 55 wherein the internationalized **domain name** is a multilingual **domain name**.

[c58] 58. The computer-readable medium of claim 55 wherein the computer-readable medium is...

...the computing device to perform the method.

[c60] 60. A computing device for registering multilingual **domain names**

comprising:

a first component that is capable of receiving an indication of a multilingual **domain name** that includes one or more numeric values that

represent one or more characters of the multilingual **domain name**; and a second component that is capable of determining whether the included numeric value is reserved and of reserving the included numeric value so as to represent the multilingual **domain name** when it is determined that the included numeric value is not reserved.

[C61] 61. The...

...executing in memory of the computing device.

[c62] 62. A computer system for registering multilingual **domain names**

comprising:

means for receiving an indication of a multilingual **domain name**, the indication including one or more numeric values that represent one or more

characters of the multilingual **domain name** ; means for, when it is determined that the included numeric value is not reserved, reserving the included numeric value so as to represent the multilingual **domain name** . [c63] 63. A computer-implemented method for processing resolution requests for multilingual **domain names** , the method comprising: receiving an indication of a multilingual **domain name** , the indication including one or more numeric values that represent one or more characters of the multilingual **domain name** ; determining whether a combination of the included numeric values is reserved; and when it is...
...the combination of the included numeric values to reflect a previous registration of the multilingual **domain name** . [c64] 64. The method of claim 63 wherein an indication is not received of a...
...of claim 63 wherein the information previously associated with the included numeric value is an **IP address** of a server that is able to process requests for multiple multilingual **domain names** in an appropriate manner specific to each of those multilingual **domain names** associated with the included numeric value, in such a manner that the **IP address** is default response information that is used when response information specific to an indicated **domain name** is not available. [c68] 68. The method of claim 63 wherein the information previously associated with the included numeric value is an **IP address** of a server that hosts the multilingual **domain name** . [G69] 69. the method of claim 63 including generating one or more distinct numeric variant values to represent the multilingual **domain name** , and wherein the responding is performed if any of the generated numeric variant values are...
...indication includes using information associated with an indication of an ASCIICompatible Encoding for the multilingual **domain name** . I
[c71] 71. The method of claim 70 including generating the ASCIICompatible Encoding based at...
...the reserved included numeric value.
[c73] 73. The method of claim 63 wherein the multilingual **domain name** includes non-ASCII characters.
[c74] 74. The method of claim 63 wherein the multilingual **domain name** includes characters that are outside a subset of characters supported by a **DNS** system in use. [c76] 76. The method of claim 63 wherein the receiving of the indication of the multilingual **domain name** includes receiving an indication of one or more character encoding systems that associate numeric values...
...computer-readable medium containing a data structure for use in processing resolution requests for multilingual **domain names** , the data structure comprising a multiplicity of entries, each entry corresponding to a reserved multilingual **domain name** and containing information comprising at least one sequence of one or more numeric values that represents the multilingual **domain name** , such that when a resolution request is received for a sequence of one or more numeric values that represent one or more characters of a first

multilingual
domain name, the received sequence of numeric values can be matched against the information contained in the entries in order to identify the first multilingual **domain name**.
[C80] 80. The computer-readable medium of claim 79 wherein each of the entries further...
...c81 81. The computer-readable medium of claim 80 wherein the response information is an **IP address**.
[c82] 82. The computer-readable medium of claim 79 wherein each of the entries further contains an indication of an ASCII-Compatible Encoding of the multilingual **domain name** corresponding to that entry.
[c83] 83. The computer-readable medium of claim 79 further containing an **IP address** associated with each indicated ASCII-Compatible Encoding.
[c84] 84. The computer-readable medium of claim 79 further containing a **URL** associated with each indicated ASCII-Compatible Encoding.
[c85] 85. The computer-readable medium of claim 79 wherein the reserved multilingual **domain names** corresponding to each of the entries are registered **domain names**.
[c86] 86. The computer-readable medium of claim 79 wherein the computer-readable medium is... .

15/3,K/14 (Item 14 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00737979 **Image available**
MULTI-LANGUAGE DOMAIN NAME SERVICE
SERVICE DE NOMS DE DOMAINES MULTILINGUES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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TAN Juay Kwang, 720 Blk, #07-27 Tampines St. 72, Singapore 520720, SG
LEONG Kok Yong, 47 Blk, 6 Tao Payoh Lor., #08-140, Singapore 310047, SG
DE SILVA Don Irwin Tracy, 4 Blk, #04-02 Flora Road, Singapore 509726, SG
LIM Kuan Siong, 601 Blk, #06-06 Clementi West Street 1, Singapore 120601,
SG
TAY Edward S, 317 Blk, #11-45 Hougang Avenue 7, Singapore 530317, SG
SUBBIAH Subramanian, 102 Elm Street, Menlo Park, CA 94025, US
Legal Representative:
WEAVER Jeffrey K, Beyer Weaver Thomas & Nguyen, LLP, P.O. Box 130,
Mountain View, CA 94042-0130, US
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200050966 A2 20000831 (WO 0050966)
Application: WO 2000US4519 20000222 (PCT/WO US0004519)
Priority Application: US 99258690 19990226
Designated States:
(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)
AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB
GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA
MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA
UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

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 (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
 Publication Language: English
 Filing Language: English
 Fulltext Word Count: 10612

Main International Patent Class (v7): **G06F**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... the entity given authority over domain names specified in the record. This authority can register **sub - domains** under its authority. For example, if an "i- dns" entity is given authority over com in BIG5, it may have authority to issue all **sub - domain names** under com in BIG5. This ensures that only unique **domain names** are **assigned**. Also, the authority denotes an entity having dominion over a name server (or servers) with "authoritative" records that provide **IP addresses** for **domain names** in the authority's portion of **DNS** space. The encoding field table 501 specifies the encoding type of the **domain name** matching the record. The "transform" field specifies the final encoding of the **domain name**. For example, UTF-5 is the Mirst algorithm applied to Unicode (described below). Finally, a "comments" field contains a text string identifying what the portion of a **domain name** corresponds to the minimum code resolving string. Figure 6 illustrates an exemplary **domain name** tree for resolving Chinese language **domain names**. An iDNS server detecting a Chinese language encoding type, will be configured with default name servers for resolving a **domain name**. As shown in Figure 6, under the root there are multiple top-level **domains** (e.g., com, . edu, . sg, etc.). Under the sg top-level **domain**, there are multiple Chinese language **second - level domains** such as edu.sg, and under that, there multiple **domains** including nus.edu.sg, and so on. Similarly, under the toplevel com, there are multiple second-level Chinese language **sub - domains** such as 3 5 email. com.

1 9

As noted in the discussion of the...

15/3,K/15 (Item 15 from file: 349)
 DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00563433 **Image available**

SERVER MANAGER

GESTIONNAIRE DE SERVEURS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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 WATERS Glenn,

Inventor(s):

WATERS Glenn,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200026806 A2 20000511 (WO 0026806)
 Application: WO 99IB1873 19991029 (PCT/WO IB9901873)
 Priority Application: US 98182949 19981029

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB
 GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA
 MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA

UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD
 RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF
 CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
 Publication Language: English
 Fulltext Word Count: 6851

...International Patent Class (v7): **G06F-017/30**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... is valid, the server manager 201 receives the primary and secondary zones managed by the **DNS** server 202A, step 604. The server manager 201 then issues a configuration update request for each zone managed by the **DNS** server 202A to the central database 204, step 605. The central database 204 transmits the...

...201, step 606. The server manager 201 then transmits the updated configuration information to the **DNS** server, step 607. For each primary forward zone, the server manger 201 sends the Start...

...RR record, option record, CNAME record and the glue record with the subzones to the **DNS** server 202A. 1 6For each primary reverse zone, the server manager 201 sends the SOA record, name servers of the zone, the PTR record for each **subdomain** of the zone and the glue record with the subzones to the **DNS** server 202A. For each secondary zone, the server manager 201 sends that zone **transfer** list to the **DNS** server 202A. Finally, the server manager 201 sends information about the root server on the network to the **DNS** server 202A. 1 7

The server manager 201 also polls the delta-logging facility in...

...changes in configuration made

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

to the network that would effect the **DNS** servers 202A - N. The process of polling the delta-logging facility in the central database 204 for the **DNS** servers 202A - N is similar to the process previously described in Figure 5 for the...

15/3,K/16 (Item 16 from file: 349)
 DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00487163 **Image available**

A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TRANSLATING A STATIC IDENTIFIER INTO A DYNAMICALLY ASSIGNED NETWORK ADDRESS
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL POUR TRADUIRE UN IDENTIFICATEUR STATIQUE EN UNE ADRESSE DE RESEAU AFFECTEE EN MODE DYNAMIQUE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

INTEL CORPORATION,
 ANDERSEN David B,
 BRANDEWIE Dirk J,

Inventor(s):

ANDERSEN David B,
 BRANDEWIE Dirk J,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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 Application: WO 98US17446 19980821 (PCT/WO US9817446)
 Priority Application: US 97947112 19971008

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AL AM AT AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ CZ DE DE DK DK EE EE ES
FI FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV
MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA
UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM
GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 6112

Main International Patent Class (v7): **G06F-015/177**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... dynamically assigned
address from the device and stores the static identifier and the
dynamically assigned **IP address** in the dynamic database table 225.

Conversely, a log off routine removes such an entry...

Set Items Description
S1 206084 LEASE? OR LEASING OR RENT??? OR CHARTER? OR HIRE OR LICENS-
 ??? OR SUBLICENSE? OR SUBLEAS? OR SUBLET?
S2 2266565 OBTAIN??? OR ACQUIR??? OR ATTAIN??? OR GET
S3 354482 (DOMAIN OR IP OR WEB OR INTERNET)() (NAME? OR ADDRESS?) OR -
 DOMAIN? ? OR UNIFORM()RESOURCE()LOCATOR? OR URL OR URLs
S4 109914 OWNER? ? OR HOLDER? OR POSSESSOR? OR PROPRIETOR?
S5 4168 SUB()DOMAIN? OR SUBDOMAIN? OR SECOND()LEVEL()DOMAIN?
S6 2826 S3 AND S5
S7 15677 (S1 OR S2) (S)S4
S8 810550 TRANSFER? OR ASSIGN? OR REASSIGN? OR CONFER??? OR CONSIGN?
 OR SIGN?()OVER
S9 4526 REGISTRAR? ? OR DOMAIN(1W)MANAGER? ? OR DOMAIN()NAME()SYST-
 EM OR DNS
S10 399 S8(S)S9
S11 0 (S7 OR S10) AND S6
S12 357483 SELL OR SELLS OR SELLING OR SOLD OR RESELL? OR RESOLD OR R-
 EASSIGN?
S13 603 S6 AND (S1 OR S2)
S14 36 S13 AND (S8 OR S12)
S15 29 S14 NOT PY>2001
S16 29 RD (unique items)
File 2:INSPEC 1898-2006/Apr W3
 (c) 2006 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2006/Apr
 (c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2006/Apr 28
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 (c) 2006 The HW Wilson Co.
File 474:New York Times Abs 1969-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 The New York Times
File 475:Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 The New York Times
File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
 (c) 2002 The Gale Group

16/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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07780962 INSPEC Abstract Number: A2001-02-2843-002
Title: Numerical method for simulation of fluid flow and heat transfer in geometrically disturbed rod bundles
Author(s): Kriventsev, V.; Ninokata, H.
Author Affiliation: Res. Lab. for Nucl. Reactors, Tokyo Inst. of Technol., Japan
Journal: Journal of Nuclear Science and Technology vol.37, no.8 p. 646-53

Publisher: Atomic Energy Soc. Japan,
Publication Date: Aug. 2000 Country of Publication: Japan
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SICI: 0022-3131(200008)37:8L.646:NMSF;1-E
Material Identity Number: J006-2000-010

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: This paper describes briefly the computational algorithm that includes procedures to obtain finite-difference form of governing convection-diffusion equations, to generate an orthogonal mesh system for complex regions and to solve the finite-difference equation system, and several results of numerical simulation in comparison with experiment. The Reynolds and energy conservation equations for steady-state fully developed turbulent incompressible flows are discretized by the Efficient Finite Difference (EFD) scheme. Here secondary flow components are neglected. In the averaged energy conservation equation, anisotropic turbulent conductivity coefficients are employed based on the axial velocity distribution. An orthogonal mesh generation system has been developed that allows us to model the rod bundle geometry by assembling elementary mesh components generated for every typical sub - domain inside the flow channels. This procedure has been made efficient with a help of object-oriented programming techniques. By solving the derived equations on the boundary-fitted coordinates, good comparisons between calculation and measurement are presented in general for detailed distributions of the local shear stress, axial velocity and wall temperature in a hexagonal rod bundle in the presence of a dislocated rod. Discussion is also made on a discrepancy of the calculated wall shear stress from the experimental data near the narrowest gap position in this "geometrically disturbed" region.

(9 Refs)

Subfile: A

Descriptors: convection; finite difference methods; fission reactor cooling; mesh generation; turbulence

Identifiers: fluid flow; heat transfer ; geometrically disturbed rod bundles; energy conservation equation; convection-diffusion equations; orthogonal mesh system; finite-difference equation system; Reynolds equation; steady-state fully developed turbulent incompressible flows; secondary flow components; anisotropic turbulent conductivity coefficients; axial velocity distribution; orthogonal mesh generation system; boundary-fitted coordinates; local shear stress; axial velocity; wall temperature; hexagonal rod bundle; wall shear stress; BN-600 LMFBR

Class Codes: A2843B (Cooling and heat recovery in fission reactors); A0260 (Numerical approximation and analysis); A4725 (Turbulent flows, convection, and heat transfer); A4725Q (Convection and heat transfer); A4425 (Heat convection); A2850F (Fast reactors)

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16/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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07667231 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2000-09-7480-085
Title: Domain decomposition methods for the numerical resolution of the aluminium casting process

Author(s): Garzon Martin, M.L.; de Vicente Cuenca, S.; Fernandez Martinez, J.L.; Diez de la Lastra, J.

Author Affiliation: Dept. de Matematicas, Oviedo Univ., Spain

Journal: Finite Elements in Analysis and Design vol.36, no.2 p. 147-69

Publisher: Elsevier,

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Material Identity Number: I900-2000-009

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0168-874X/2000/\$20.00

Document Number: S0168-874X(00)00014-7

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Nonoverlapping domain decomposition methods are more than adequate at solving problems involving PDE in nonhomogeneous domains. In the case of the aluminium casting process, these techniques are needed if the problem is to be formulated in enthalpy, due to the lack of continuity of the Kirchoff variable on the boundary between physical subdomains, the aluminium and the mold. A family of domain decomposition methods based on numerical approximation of the Euler equations associated with a saddle point of different Lagrangian functionals are obtained. The main difference amongst these methods is the way in which interface conditions between subdomains are established. The convergence properties of these methods have been experimentally studied for a linear case, and the numerical results obtained for the industrial problem of aluminium solidification in a cast are also presented. (18 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: aluminium; casting; convergence of numerical methods; enthalpy; finite element analysis; functional equations; heat transfer; metallurgical industries; partial differential equations

Identifiers: domain decomposition methods; numerical resolution; aluminium casting process; nonoverlapping domain decomposition methods; PDE; nonhomogeneous domains; enthalpy; Kirchoff variable; physical subdomains; numerical approximation; Euler equations; saddle point; Lagrangian functionals; interface conditions; convergence properties; linear case; aluminium solidification

Class Codes: C7480 (Production engineering computing); C3350C (Control applications in metallurgical industries); C4150 (Nonlinear and functional equations (numerical analysis)); C4185 (Finite element analysis); C4170 (Differential equations (numerical analysis))

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16/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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07315393 INSPEC Abstract Number: A1999-18-4440-001

Title: Parallelization of the finite volume method for radiation heat transfer

Author(s): Coelho, P.J.; Goncalves, J.

Author Affiliation: Inst. Superior Tecnico, Tech. Univ. Lisbon, Portugal

Journal: International Journal of Numerical Methods for Heat & Fluid Flow vol.9, no.4 p.388-404

Publisher: MCB University Press,
 Publication Date: 1999 Country of Publication: UK
 CODEN: INMFEM ISSN: 0961-5539
 SICI: 0961-5539(1999)9:4L.388:PFVM;1-D
 Material Identity Number: C423-1999-012
 Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
 Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: The finite volume method for radiative heat **transfer** calculations has been parallelized using two strategies, the angular **domain** decomposition and the spatial **domain** decomposition. In the first case each processor performs the calculations for the whole **domain** and for a subset of control angles, while in the second case each processor deals with all the control angles but only treats a spatial **subdomain**. The method is applied to three-dimensional rectangular enclosures containing a grey emitting-absorbing medium. The results **obtained** show that the number of iterations required to achieve convergence is independent of the number of processors in the angular decomposition strategy, but increases with the number of processors in the **domain** decomposition method. As a consequence, higher parallel efficiencies are **obtained** in the first case. The influence of the angular discretization, grid size and absorption coefficient of the medium on the parallel performance is also investigated. (13 Refs)

Subfile: A

Descriptors: finite volume methods; heat radiation; radiative **transfer**
 Identifiers: parallelization; finite volume method; radiation heat **transfer**; radiative heat **transfer**; angular **domain** decomposition; spatial **domain** decomposition; spatial **subdomain**; three-dimensional rectangular enclosures; grey emitting-absorbing medium; iterations; **domain** decomposition method; angular discretization; grid size; absorption coefficient; parallel performance

Class Codes: A4440 (Heat radiation); A0260 (Numerical approximation and analysis)

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16/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 2)
 DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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07300907 INSPEC Abstract Number: A1999-17-4755K-001
Title: A parallel analysis method for full coupled multiphase flow
 Author(s): Wang Xicheng
 Author Affiliation: Dalian Univ. of Technol., China
 Journal: Acta Mechanica Sinica vol.31, no.3 p.276-84
 Publisher: Chinese J. Mech. Press,
 Publication Date: May 1999 Country of Publication: China
 CODEN: LHHPAE ISSN: 0459-1879
 SICI: 0459-1879(199905)31:3L.276:PAMF;1-M
 Material Identity Number: A329-1999-003
 Language: Chinese Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
 Treatment: Theoretical (T)
Abstract: In this paper, we consider a full coupled multi-phase problem involving heat and mass **transfer** in deforming porous media. The mathematical model consists of balance equations of mass, linear momentum and energy and of the appropriate constitutive equations. The chosen macroscopic field variables are temperature, capillary pressure, gas pressure and displacement. The gas phase is considered to be an ideal gas composed of dry air and vapour, which are regarded as two miscible species. The model makes further use of a modified effective stress concept together with the capillary pressure relationship. A phase change is taken into

account as well as heat **transfer** though conduction and convection and latent heat **transfer** (evaporation-condensation). Discretization of the non-linear governing equations is carried out by means of finite elements in space and finite differences in time. A multi-frontal parallel method in conjunction with a Newton-Raphson procedure is developed to solve above problem. The given **domain** of the problem is descretized into a finite number of subregions or **subdomains**. Multi-fronts are used to assemble and eliminate internal variable concurrently in every subregion. The contributions for interface equations are **obtained** from the frontal operating arrays when every wavefront comes to the boundary of its own subregion. Interface equations are solved to **obtain** the values of the boundary nodes of the subregion. Once the values of the boundary nodes have been determined, the values within each subregion may be determined by a back-substitution routines of the multi-frontal procedures independently. This method has advantages such as numbering of the finite element mesh in an arbitrary manner, simple programming organisation, smaller core requirements and shorten computation times. The parallel program is developed on a Dawning Tiangchao (1000 A) parallel computer. The PVM (Parallel Virtual Machine) system is used to handle communications among processors. Numerical examples are given to demonstrated the speedup and efficiency of this method. (9 Refs)

Subfile: A

Descriptors: convection; flow simulation; latent heat; mass **transfer** ; multiphase flow; parallel processing

Identifiers: coupled multi-phase flow; heat **transfer** ; mass **transfer** ; deforming porous media; temperature; capillary pressure; gas pressure; ideal gas; dry air; vapour; conduction; convection; latent heat **transfer** ; evaporation; condensation; parallel analysis method; parallel program; Dawning Tiangchao; Parallel Virtual Machine; speedup; efficiency

Class Codes: A4755K (Multiphase flows); A4725Q (Convection and heat transfer); A4710 (General fluid dynamics theory, simulation and other computational methods)

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16/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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07250804 INSPEC Abstract Number: B1999-06-0170J-156

Title: Thermomechanical stress analysis of BGA interconnects using the MDRR technique

Author(s): Ling, S.; Dasgupta, A.

Author Affiliation: CALCE Center for Electron. Packaging, Maryland Univ., College Park, MD, USA

Conference Title: Advances in Electronic Packaging 1997. Proceedings of the Pacific Rim/ASME International Intersociety Electronic and Photonic Packaging Conference. INTERpack '97 Part vol.1 p.1109-14 vol.1

Editor(s): Suhir, E.; Shiratori, M.; Lee, Y.C.; Subbarayan, G.

Publisher: ASME, New York, NY, USA

Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: USA 2 vol. xxi+2223 pp.

ISBN: 0 7918 1559 5 Material Identity Number: XX-1997-01724

Conference Title: Proceedings of InterPACK '97

Conference Sponsor: ASME

Conference Date: 15-19 June 1997 Conference Location: Kohala Coast, HI, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P); Theoretical (T)

Abstract: A generalized multi- **domain** Rayleigh Ritz (MDRR) stress

analysis model was proposed earlier by the authors [Ling, et al. 1996] to obtain the stress and strain field in surface-mount solder joints, under cyclic thermal loading condition. Elastic, plastic and time-dependent viscoplastic analysis has been demonstrated on BGA solder joints. The analysis results confirm that the MDRR technique is capable of providing stress and strain hysteresis with adequate accuracy, without time consuming finite element model generation and analyses. The MDRR stress analysis approach is general in principle for various surface-mount interconnects. By choosing an appropriate mapping function, different physical configurations are replaced by identical fictitious domains. The rest of the analysis thus can be carried out in an invariant manner. In the current paper, the MDRR technique is applied to BGA solder joints, under thermomechanical loading environments. Specific isoparametric mapping functions are chosen to map the unique geometry outline of a BGA electronic package assembly. The eutectic solder layer surrounding the high-lead solder ball is modeled by colonies of sub-domains at corners of the solder domain. Eutectic solder joint and high-lead solder joint material properties are assigned at different solder joint regions accordingly. Polynomial displacement fields are assumed in the fictitious domain and the total potential energy is calculated and minimized in the same fashion as for J-leaded solder joint stress analysis. Stress contours are generated in the BGA solder joints under thermomechanical loading. Additional stress and strain hysteresis is obtained for non-linear thermomechanical loading. All results are compared with finite element analysis results for the same loading condition. (7 Refs)

Subfile: B

Descriptors: ball grid arrays; finite element analysis; Rayleigh-Ritz methods; soldering; stress analysis; surface mount technology; thermal stresses; viscoplasticity

Identifiers: thermomechanical stress analysis; BGA interconnects; MDRR technique; multi- domain Rayleigh Ritz model; time-dependent viscoplastic analysis; elastic analysis; plastic analysis; BGA solder joints; surface-mount interconnects; physical configurations; thermomechanical loading environments; isoparametric mapping functions; geometry outline; eutectic solder layer; sub - domains ; solder joint regions; polynomial displacement fields; total potential energy; strain hysteresis; finite element analysis; stress hysteresis

Class Codes: B0170J (Product packaging); B0290T (Finite element analysis) ; B2210D (Printed circuit manufacture); B0170G (General fabrication techniques)

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16/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 2)
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07039249 INSPEC Abstract Number: A9821-4710-019, B9811-0290T-011, C9811-4185-011

Title: Parallel computation of inviscid 3D flows with unstructured domain partitioning: performances on SGI-Power Challenge supercomputer

Author(s): Buccignani, E.; Diurno, W.G.

Author Affiliation: CIRA, Capua, Italy

Conference Title: Parallel Computing: Fundamentals, Applications and New Directions. Advances in Parallel Computing. Vol.12 p.129-36

Editor(s): D'Hollander, E.H.; Peters, F.J.; Joubert, G.R.; Trottenberg, U.; Volpel, R.

Publisher: Elsevier, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Publication Date: 1998 Country of Publication: Netherlands xv+748 pp.

ISBN: 0 444 82882 6 Material Identity Number: XX97-02163

Conference Title: Proceedings of ParCo 97 Parallel Computing 97
 Conference Sponsor: Ascend Commun. GmbH; debis Systemhaus GmbH; Deutsche Telekom; DIGITAL Equipment GmbH; et al

Conference Date: 19-22 Sept. 1997 Conference Location: Bonn, Germany

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: In this paper a parallel flow solver for the execution of three-dimensional simulations on unstructured meshes is presented. The Euler/Navier-Stokes equations are discretized by means of a finite element technique based on the Galerkin approach. The parallel implementation has been executed by means of the decomposition of the mesh based **domain** into a set of **subdomains** to be **assigned** to the processors of the parallel machine; the code has been developed by using the MPI environment as message passing software. The test case considered is a simulation of a flow around a M6-wing discretized with a tetrahedral mesh. Parallel performances **obtained** on the SGI Power Challenge supercomputer is given; moreover the importance of using an efficient partitioning algorithm is highlighted. (12 Refs)

Subfile: A B C

Descriptors: finite element analysis; flow simulation; message passing; Navier-Stokes equations; parallel algorithms

Identifiers: parallel computation; inviscid 3D flows; unstructured **domain** partitioning; SGI-Power Challenge supercomputer; parallel flow solver; three-dimensional simulations; unstructured meshes; Navier-Stokes equations; Euler equations; finite element technique; Galerkin approach; MPI environment; message passing software; tetrahedral mesh; SGI Power Challenge supercomputer

Class Codes: A4710 (General fluid dynamics theory, simulation and other computational methods); B0290T (Finite element analysis); C4185 (Finite element analysis); C5440 (Multiprocessing systems); C4240P (Parallel programming and algorithm theory)

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16/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 2)
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06771216 INSPEC Abstract Number: A9802-4725Q-010, C9801-7320-086

Title: Solution- domain -decomposition method for heat transfer problem using parallel distributed computing

Author(s): Seyoung Oh; Seungho Paik; Nguyen, H.D.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Math., Chungnam Nat. Univ., Taejon, South Korea

Journal: Journal of Scientific Computing vol.12, no.2 p.187-204

Publisher: Plenum,

Publication Date: June 1997 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: JSCOEB ISSN: 0885-7474

SICI: 0885-7474(199706)12:2L.187:SDDM;1-Q

Material Identity Number: K599-97003

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0885-7474/97/0600-0187\$12.50/0

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: Solution- **domain** -decomposition (SDD) method is formulated for solving heat **transfer** problem and generalized for solving multi- **domain** problem. A generalized algorithm is suggested for parallel and distributing computation. Chebyshev expansion on the dependent variables is used for pseudospectral approximation of the governing equation in this study. Linear superposition principle is adapted to incorporate the interactions between the **subdomains**. By effective subdivision of computational **domain**

, significant computational efficiency and computational memory savings are accomplished without losing spectral accuracy of the solution. Owing to independent characteristics of the **subdomains**, the scheme is well suited for multi-processor machines. Convergence study reveals that spectral accuracy is still conserved for the multidomain calculation. The calculation **domain** is divided up to 8 **subdomains** and calculation is distributed up to independent CPUs. Significant speed-up ratio is obtained by distributing the subtasks through the network. (9 Refs)

Subfile: A C

Descriptors: heat **transfer**; parallel processing; physics computing

Identifiers: solution- **domain**-decomposition method; heat **transfer** problem; parallel distributed computing; multi- **domain** problem; Chebyshev expansion; pseudospectral approximation; linear superposition principle; computational **domain**; computational efficiency; computational memory savings

Class Codes: A4725Q (Convection and heat transfer); A0560 (Transport processes: theory); C7320 (Physics and chemistry computing); C5440 (Multiprocessing systems)

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16/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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06743400 INSPEC Abstract Number: A9724-4440-003, C9712-5220P-020

Title: Parallelization of the discrete ordinates method

Author(s): Goncalves, J.; Coelho, P.J.

Author Affiliation: Inst. Superior Tecnico, Tech. Univ. Lisbon, Portugal

Journal: Numerical Heat Transfer, Part B (Fundamentals) vol.32, no.2 p.151-73

Publisher: Taylor & Francis,

Publication Date: Sept. 1997 Country of Publication: UK

CODEN: NUHTD6 ISSN: 1040-7790

SICI: 1040-7790(199709)32:2L.151:PDOM;1-8

Material Identity Number: N928-97007

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1040-7790/97/\$12.00+.00

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: Two different parallelization strategies of the discrete ordinates method (DOM) are described and implemented in a distributed-memory computer. In the angular decomposition (ADP), each processor performs the calculations for the whole **domain** but deals only with a few directions, while in the spatial **domain** decomposition (DDP), each processor treats all the directions but only for a **subdomain**. In the ADP the number of iterations is independent of the number of processors, contrary to the DDP, and higher efficiencies are obtained. The influence of the order of quadrature, grid size, and absorption coefficient of the medium is also investigated. (25 Refs)

Subfile: A C

Descriptors: parallel architectures; radiative **transfer**

Identifiers: parallelization; discrete ordinates method; distributed-memory computer; angular decomposition; processor; spatial **domain** decomposition; order of quadrature; grid size; absorption coefficient; radiative **transfer**; rectangular enclosure; isotropically scattering homogeneous medium

Class Codes: A4440 (Heat radiation); C5220P (Parallel architecture)

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16/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 2)
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06473763 INSPEC Abstract Number: A9704-8720-003
Title: Distance between CYS-201 in erythrocyte band 3 and the bilayer measured by single-photon radioluminescence
 Author(s): Thevenin, B.J.-M.; Bicknese, S.E.; Verkman, A.S.; Shohet, S.B.
 Author Affiliation: Dept. of Lab. Med., California Univ., San Francisco, CA, USA
 Journal: Biophysical Journal vol.71, no.5 p.2645-55
 Publisher: Biophys. Soc,
 Publication Date: Nov. 1996 Country of Publication: USA
 CODEN: BIOJAU ISSN: 0006-3495
 SICI: 0006-3495(199611)71:5L.2645:DBEB;1-V
 Material Identity Number: B154-96012
 U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0006-3495/96/11/2645/11\$2.00
 Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
 Treatment: Experimental (X)

Abstract: Single-photon radioluminescence (SPR), the excitation of fluorophores by short-range P-decay electrons, was developed for the measurement of submicroscopic distances. The cytoplasmic **domain** of band 3 (cdb3) is the primary, multisite anchorage for the erythrocyte skeleton. To begin to define the membrane arrangement of the highly asymmetrical cdb3 structure, the distance from the bilayer of Cys-201 next to the "hinge" of cdb3 was measured by both SPR and resonance energy **transfer** (RET). Cdb3 was labeled at Cys-201 with fluorescein maleimide. For SPR measurements, the bilayer was labeled with [³H]oleic acid. The corrected cdb3-specific SPR signal was 98+or-2 cps μ Ci/⁻¹ [μ mol band 3]⁻¹. From this and the signal from a parallel sample in which ³H/₂O was substituted for [³H]oleic acid to create uniform geometry between ³H and the fluorophores, a Cys-201-to-bilayer separation of 39+or-7 Å was calculated. Confirmatory distances of 40 and 43 Å were **obtained** by RET between fluorescein on Cys-201 and eosin and rhodamine B lipid probes, respectively. This distance indicates that Cys-201 lies near band 3's vertical axis of symmetry and that the **subdomain** of cdb3 between the hinge and the membrane is not significantly extended. In addition, these results validate SPR as a measure of molecular distances in biological systems. (47 Refs)

Subfile: A

Descriptors: biological techniques; biomembranes; blood; cellular biophysics; lipid bilayers; luminescence; molecular biophysics

Identifiers: erythrocyte band 3; single-photon radioluminescence; fluorophores; submicroscopic distances; cytoplasmic **domain**; primary multisite anchorage; erythrocyte skeleton; membrane arrangement; highly asymmetrical cdb3 structure; resonance energy **transfer**; fluorescein maleimide; [³H]oleic acid; uniform geometry; Cys-201-to-bilayer separation; vertical axis of symmetry; molecular distances

Class Codes: A8720E (Natural and artificial biomembranes); A8725F (Physics of subcellular structures); A8715M (Interactions with radiations at the biomolecular level); A8780 (Biophysical instrumentation and techniques)

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16/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 2)
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06243714 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9606-0290T-002, C9606-4185-002

Title: An iterative finite element-boundary element algorithm

Author(s): Chia-Ching Lin; Lawton, E.C.; Caliendo, J.A.; Anderson, L.R.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Civil Eng., Utah Univ., Salt Lake City, UT,
USA

Journal: Computers and Structures vol.59, no.5 p.899-909

Publisher: Elsevier,

Publication Date: 3 June 1996 Country of Publication: UK

CODEN: CMSTCJ ISSN: 0045-7949

SICI: 0045-7949(19960603)59:5L.899:IFEB;1-X

Material Identity Number: C115-96006

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0045-7949/96/\$15.00+0.00

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: A **domain** decomposition algorithm coupling the finite element and boundary element methods is presented. This algorithm is iterative in nature. It essentially involves subdivision of the problem **domain** into subregions being respectively modeled by the two methods, as well as restoration of the original problem with continuity and equilibrium being satisfied along the interface. An arbitrary displacement vector is first **assigned** to the interface of the boundary element **subdomain**. Then, the energy equivalent nodal forces of the solved interface tractions are treated as the boundary conditions for the finite element **subdomain** to solve for the interface displacements. The solution is achieved when these two sets of displacements converge. To speed up the rate at which the algorithm converges, a relaxation of the displacement data at the interface is employed for the next iteration. Strategies for static and dynamic choices of relaxed displacements are addressed, and the validity of the algorithm is verified by solving an example problem. Numerical solutions of the test problem **obtained** using the proposed algorithm are compared with solutions from the finite and boundary element methods. (33 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: boundary-elements methods; finite element analysis;
iterative methods; structural engineering computingIdentifiers: numerical analysis; iterative finite element-boundary
element algorithm; finite element method; boundary value problem; iteration
; **domain** decomposition algorithm coupling; boundary element method;
finite element **subdomain**; interface displacement; structural engineeringClass Codes: B0290T (Finite element analysis); B0290F (Interpolation and
function approximation); C4185 (Finite element analysis); C7440 (Civil
and mechanical engineering computing); C4130 (Interpolation and function
approximation)

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16/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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06228202 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9605-6140C-245, C9605-5260B-164

Title: A domain decomposition technique for spline image restoration on distributed memory systems

Author(s): Baronio, A.; Zama, F.

Author Affiliation: Dipartimento di Matematica, Bologna Univ., Italy

Journal: Parallel Computing vol.22, no.1 p.101-10

Publisher: Elsevier,

Publication Date: Jan. 1996 Country of Publication: Netherlands

CODEN: PACOEJ ISSN: 0167-8191

SICI: 0167-8191(199601)22:1L.101:DDTS;1-#

Material Identity Number: F777-96002

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0167-8191/96/\$15.00

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: The problem of image restoration is considered when the point spread function is Space Variant Non Separable. The algorithm determines a continuous approximation of the original object, following the continuous object-discrete image approach. The image spatial **domain** is decomposed into **subdomains** and the local approximants are computed on a distributed memory environment. The continuity of the solution across the image **subdomains** is obtained by adding a suitable overlapping area to the sides of the **subdomains**. Numerical experiments have been carried out on a Hypercube Intel iPSC/860 and the most interesting results are reported. (19 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: distributed memory systems; image restoration; optical **transfer** function; splines (mathematics)

Identifiers: **domain** decomposition; spline image restoration; distributed memory systems; image restoration; point spread function; image spatial **domain**; distributed memory; Hypercube Intel iPSC/860

Class Codes: B6140C (Optical information, image and video signal processing); B0290F (Interpolation and function approximation); C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques); C4130 (Interpolation and function approximation); C5220P (Parallel architecture)

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16/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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06165441 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9603-1270F-001

Title: Dynamics of a digital filter with a zeroing-type piece-wise linear characteristic

Author(s): Rakhmanova, N.K.; Rakhmanov, A.I.; Fedorenko, V.V.; Sharkovskii, A.N.

Author Affiliation: M.V. Keldysh Inst. of Appl. Math., Acad. of Sci., Moscow, Russia

Journal: International Journal of Electronics vol.79, no.6 p.807-13

Publisher: Taylor & Francis,

Publication Date: Dec. 1995 Country of Publication: UK

CODEN: IJELA2 ISSN: 0020-7217

SICI: 0020-7217(199512)79:6L.807:DDFW;1-I

Material Identity Number: I097-96001

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0020-7217/95/\$10.00

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: In this paper, analytical results about the complex dynamics of a second-order digital filter with a zeroing-type characteristic are presented. A parametric plane is divided into **subdomains** where the dynamical system has the same qualitative behaviour. The structure of the attractor in each **subdomain** is described. In particular, the **domain** where the asymptotically unstable trivial fixed point is the global attractor is pointed out. The necessary conditions of the existence of non-trivial cycles are established. It is shown that non-trivial cycles exist only for a zero Lebesgue measure set of parameters. Results concerning non-periodic attractors and their structure are obtained. In particular, the **domain** where the attractor is formed by a set of half-intervals is determined. (3 Refs)

Subfile: B

Descriptors: digital filters; piecewise-linear techniques; zero assignment

Identifiers: zeroing-type piecewise linear characteristic; complex dynamics; second-order digital filter; attractors; cycles; Lebesgue measure
Class Codes: B1270F (Digital filters); B1160 (Nonlinear network analysis and design)
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16/5/13 (Item 13 from file: 2)
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05880484 INSPEC Abstract Number: A9505-4725Q-015, C9503-7320-139
Title: Experiences concerning the parallelization of the finite element code SMART
Author(s): Watermann, A.; Altes, J.
Author Affiliation: Inst. for Safety Res. & Reactor Technol, Res. Center Julich, Germany
p.92-3
Editor(s): Gentsch, W.; Harms, U.
Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany
Publication Date: 1994 Country of Publication: West Germany xxi+453 pp.
ISBN: 3 540 57980 X
Conference Title: Proceedings of International Conference on High-Performance Computing and Networking Volume 1: Applications
Conference Date: 18-20 April 1994 Conference Location: Munchen, Germany
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Theoretical (T)
Abstract: Convection dominated flows are calculated by the SMART code using the finite element method. In this way it is possible to get an approximation of the solution for the system of differential equations, given by the equations for continuity and heat transfer and the Navier-Stokes equations. Computing times for problems of practical interest, which are often nonlinear, are very long, so a reduction can be achieved using massive parallel supercomputers. SMART is a FORTRAN code with nearly 300,000 statements. Before starting the real application some preprocessing of the topological and numerical data must be done. In this step we integrate the domain decomposition, so every node can start the SMART calculation on his own subdomain. After reading the topological description, using parallel input, every node performs different routines, depending on the elements, which are used to discretize the subdomain. Following computations can be done in parallel without any communication. Assembly of the global system matrix, however, needs communication in order to update data which couple the split domains. Calculation of the system of equations is done using a conjugate gradient and a Cholesky method. (0 Refs)
Subfile: A C
Descriptors: conjugate gradient methods; differential equations; finite element analysis; flow simulation; natural convection; parallel programming ; physics computing
Identifiers: convection dominated flows; finite element code; SMART; differential equations; heat transfer ; Navier-Stokes equations; massive parallel supercomputers; domain decomposition; topological description; global system matrix; conjugate gradient method; Cholesky method
Class Codes: A4725Q (Convection and heat transfer); A4710 (General fluid dynamics theory, simulation and other computational methods); A0270 (Computational techniques); A0230 (Function theory, analysis); A0260 (Numerical approximation and analysis); C7320 (Physics and chemistry computing); C4170 (Differential equations); C6110P (Parallel programming);

C4185 (Finite element analysis); C4130 (Interpolation and function approximation); C4140 (Linear algebra)
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16/5/14 (Item 14 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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05257752 INSPEC Abstract Number: A9222-4710-013, C9211-7320-085

Title: Domain decomposition and nested grids in a parallel environment

Author(s): Pini, G.

Author Affiliation: Dipartimento di Metodi e Modelli Matematici per le Sci. Applicate, Padova Univ., Italy

Journal: Supercomputer vol.9, no.4 p.22-8

Publication Date: July 1992 Country of Publication: Netherlands

CODEN: SPCOEL ISSN: 0168-7875

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T); Experimental (X)

Abstract: A new algorithm for **domain** decomposition to solve steady flow problems in randomly heterogeneous porous media has recently been proposed. The author explains the most significant results of its parallel implementation. In each macro-triangle three adjoint problems are solved by a finite-element technique. These adjoint problems are completely independent and may be solved concurrently on a parallel computer. The results **obtained** are subsequently **transferred** over the boundaries of **subdomains** and conveniently assembled over the nodes of the macromesh. He **obtains** a nonsymmetric linear system which gives the potential values over the nodes of the macromesh. The code has been implemented, using specific parallelization directives, on a Cray Y:MP8/432. The average parallel speedups **obtained** in the numerical experiments using 2, 3, and 4 processors are, respectively, 1.991, 2.978 and 3.973. These values demonstrate the excellent level of parallelization achieved by the code and the high efficiency of the proposed algorithm. (17 Refs)

Subfile: A C

Descriptors: finite element analysis; flow through porous media; parallel processing; partial differential equations; performance evaluation

Identifiers: flow through porous media; shared memory supercomputer; parallel environment; **domain** decomposition; steady flow; randomly heterogeneous porous media; parallel implementation; macro-triangle; adjoint problems; finite-element technique; macromesh; nonsymmetric linear system; parallelization directives; Cray Y:MP8/432; parallel speedups

Class Codes: A4710 (General theory, simulation and other computational methods); A4755M (Flow through porous media); A0270 (Computational techniques); C7320 (Physics and Chemistry); C5470 (Performance evaluation and testing); C5440 (Multiprocessor systems and techniques); C4170 (Differential equations); C4185 (Finite element analysis)

16/5/15 (Item 15 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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02924228 INSPEC Abstract Number: A82097350

Title: A note on approximation of one-dimensional heat transfer with and without phase change

Author(s): Hromadka, T.V., II.; Guymon, G.L.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Civil Engng., Univ. of California, Irvine, CA, USA

Journal: Numerical Heat Transfer vol.5, no.2 p.223-31

Publication Date: April-June 1982 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: NUHTD6 ISSN: 0149-5720

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: A numerical model is developed for the one-dimensional heat transfer equation with and without phase change. The numerical model is based on the nodal domain integration method, which can represent the well-known integrated finite-difference method, the subdomain integration and Galerkin weighted residual methods, and an infinity of other finite-element lumped-mass models by the single numerical analog. A variable-order polynomial trial function is used to approximate the temperature within each finite element. Accurate solutions were obtained for the test problems considered, and the computer model requirements are small, allowing the numerical model to be accommodated with a hand-held programmable calculator. (5 Refs)

Subfile: A

Descriptors: heat transfer

Identifiers: one-dimensional heat transfer ; phase change; nodal domain integration method; integrated finite-difference method; subdomain integration; Galerkin weighted residual methods; finite-element lumped-mass models; variable-order polynomial trial function; computer model requirements

Class Codes: A4425 (Convection)

16/5/16 (Item 1 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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01826592 ORDER NO: AADAA-I3009753

Initiation of lipid recruitment during hepatic apolipoprotein B-containing lipoprotein assembly

Author: Allen, Jeanine Delozier

Degree: Ph.D.

Year: 2000

Corporate Source/Institution: Wake Forest University, The Bowman Gray School of Medicine (0249)

Adviser: Gregory S. Shelness

Source: VOLUME 62/03-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 1333. 203 PAGES

Descriptors: HEALTH SCIENCES, PATHOLOGY

Descriptor Codes: 0571

ISBN: 0-493-18736-7

Apolipoprotein B100 (apoB) is an amphipathic glycoprotein that is required for the microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (MTP)-dependent assembly and secretion of triglyceride-rich very low density lipoproteins. These studies were designed to explore the molecular mechanism underlying apoB's initial assembly with lipid by characterizing apoB's physical and functional interactions with membranes and lipids.

ApoB17 (amino-terminal 17% of apoB), which contains most of the $\alpha_{sub> 1</sub>$ domain, was expressed stably in rat hepatoma cells as well as in recombinant baculovirus-infected Sf9 cells and recovered from the media in lipid-poor form. To determine whether vesicle binding is disrupted by the same structural perturbations that block lipoprotein assembly *in vivo*, apoB17 was subjected to partial and complete chemical reduction. Although individual disruption of disulfide bond 2 or 4 in apoB28 and apoB50 was previously shown to block lipoprotein assembly *in vivo*, these alterations had no impact on apoB17's ability to bind to phospholipid vesicles *in vitro*.

nor its capacity to form recombinant lipoprotein particles. These results suggest that while the vesicle/lipid binding property of the at **domain** may reflect an essential role required for the initiation of lipoprotein formation, some other aspect of $\alpha_{1/}$ **sub** **domain** function is perturbed by disruption of native disulfide bonds.

To gain insight into the order in which lipids are added to apoB during its translation and translocation, a series of C-terminally truncated forms of apoB were constructed. To determine if lipidation was dependent upon MTP, apoB constructs were expressed in MTP-negative COS-1 cells in the presence and absence of MTP, and density gradient ultracentrifugation of the media was performed. These studies demonstrated that apoB17 is not associated with detectable lipid. However, apoB21 was highly enriched in phosphatidylcholine and contains both triglyceride and cholestryl ester. As the length of apoB progressed from apoB21 to apoB50, the neutral lipid: phospholipid ratio increased dramatically as would be expected as these particles **acquire** and expand their neutral lipid cores. An interesting finding was that cholestryl ester was the predominant core lipid associated with apoB early in the assembly process. This suggests that cholestryl ester may be involved in formation of the initial core, and triglyceride becomes the predominant core lipid after $\square 25\%$ of apoB has been translated. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

16/5/17 (Item 2 from file: 35)
 DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01785524 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9994683
Binding and electron transfer between cytochrome c and cytochrome c peroxidase
 Author: Leesch, Valerie Whitlock
 Degree: Ph.D.
 Year: 2000
 Corporate Source/Institution: Northwestern University (0163)
 Adviser: Brian M. Hoffman
 Source: VOLUME 61/11-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
 PAGE 5891. 192 PAGES
 Descriptors: CHEMISTRY, PHYSICAL ; CHEMISTRY, BIOCHEMISTRY ; BIOPHYSICS, GENERAL
 Descriptor Codes: 0494; 0487; 0786
 ISBN: 0-493-02140-X

Cytochrome *c* peroxidase (*C**c**P*) can bind two cytochrome *c* (*C**c*) molecules in an electrostatic complex. The location of the two binding **domains** on *C**c**P* has been probed by photoinduced interprotein electron **transfer** (ET) between zinc-substituted horse cytochrome *c**P* (*ZnC**c**P*) and *C**c**P* with surface charge-reversal mutations and by isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC). *C**c**P*(E290K) has a charge-reversal mutation in **domain** 1, and it weakens the 1:1 complex 20-fold. Two mutations have been employed to probe the proposed location for the weakly-binding **domain** on the *C**c**P* surface; the *C**c**P*(D148K) mutation causes no substantial change in the 2:1 binding but an increase in the reactivity of the 2:1 complex. The *C**c**P*(K149E) mutation produces a substantial increase in the 2:1 binding constant as measured both by quenching and ITC. These results, the first experimental evidence for the location of **domain** 2, indicate that the weakly-binding **domain** is near residues 146-150 on *C**c**P*.

ITC experiments at higher, millimolar concentrations for both iron(II)

and iron(III) horse cytochrome *c* have yielded lower binding constants for both binding steps, particularly the second, than was obtained at lower concentrations; $K_{sub}1$ is reduced two-fold at high concentration and $K_{sub}2$ is reduced 10-fold, to $7(2) \times 10^{2}$ M⁻¹. Electron transfer quenching measurements at millimolar concentrations performed by monitoring ZnC*c*P emission give a similarly lower binding constant, $K_{sub}2 = 1.0(5) \times 10^{3}$ M⁻¹. The thermodynamic implications of the concentration dependence of the binding "constant" are discussed.

While the weakly-binding domain 2 is more reactive than domain 1 to direct heme-heme ET as measured between ZnC*c* and Fe³⁺C*c*P, the question of whether domain 2 is more reactive in a reaction where Trp 191 is involved has not previously been addressed. Thus, experiments in which $ZnC_{sub}3$ reacts with compound-I C*c*P (C*c*P-I) and the oxyferryl form of compound-II (C*c*P-II_h) have been performed. In cases where Trp 191 cannot react, either because it is not there, as in the mutant C*c*P(W191F), or because it cannot be oxidized (the Fe³⁺C*c*P reaction), domain 2, which is closer to the heme, is more reactive than domain 1. In the reactions between ZnC*c* and C*c*P-I or C*c*P-II_h, domain 1, which is closer to the Trp, is more reactive than domain 2.

16/5/18 (Item 3 from file: 35)
 DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01775027 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9983831
Geometry-based modeling of the mold filling process using neural networks
 Author: Soltani, Faezeh
 Degree: Ph.D.
 Year: 2000
 Corporate Source/Institution: Stevens Institute of Technology (0733)
 Adviser: Souran Manoochehri
 Source: VOLUME 61/08-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
 PAGE 4367. 178 PAGES
 Descriptors: ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL ; COMPUTER SCIENCE ; ENGINEERING,
 SYSTEM SCIENCE
 Descriptor Codes: 0548; 0984; 0790
 ISBN: 0-599-90188-8

Composite materials have gained increasing attention in the past several years due to their superior mechanical properties and improved strength-to-weight ratio over traditional materials. Resin Transfer Molding (RTM) is an attractive composite processing method due to its potential for providing consistently superior parts at a lower cost than other composite manufacturing techniques. The resin transfer molding process involves a large number of variables that are linked to the design of the component, the selection and formulation of the constituent materials, such as resin and fiber, and the design of the mold and molding process. These variables are strongly coupled to the system performance, for example mold filling time and RTM part quality.

In this study, a geometry-based methodology is developed for process modeling of RTM using neural network techniques. The proposed process modeling approach is applicable to other manufacturing processes such as

injection molding and casting. In this RTM model, the preforms are assumed to be thin and flat with isotropic, orthotropic or anisotropic permeabilities. The position of the weld lines formed by the merging of multiple flow fronts originated from specified inlet ports are predicted using a neural network based back-propagation algorithm. The neural network was trained with data obtained from simulation. The network was trained over a wide range of parameters and models and was applicable for a wide range of systems. This methodology is based on decomposition of part geometry into the **subdomains** containing only one inlet port and bounded by the part geometry and positions of the weld lines predicted using the neural network program. In addition, the neural network technique was also applied to predict the position of the weld lines formed by the recombination of a single flow front around the inserts in each **subdomain**. Once the mold was decomposed into **subdomains** containing only one inlet port, and the perimeter of the **subdomains** were identified, geometry-based solutions were applied to find the location of the vents required to avoid trapping air bubbles. Finally, the time required to fill the **subdomains** as well as the total mold filling time was found by analytical methods.

A variety of preforms with different shapes and with or without inserts were used to verify the approach. The location of the weld lines as well as the location of the vents predicted by the model were in a good agreement with the location of the weld lines and vents that were found by the simulation. Furthermore, the model was applied to predict the flow front advancement within the part, during the mold filling process. It was found that such flow front prediction is independent of the grid structure created within the part. The method is also applicable in modeling the edge-effect and race-tracking effect in a mold containing non-uniform fiber preform. The models developed in this study can be effectively utilized in iterative optimization methods where use of numerical simulation models is cumbersome. The savings in computational times and automated model evaluation resulting from the use of neural networks and **domain** decomposition approach for process simulations were the key advantages of this approach.

16/5/19 (Item 4 from file: 35)
 DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01699944 ORDER NO: AAD99-27383
ANALYSIS OF THE FUNCTIONAL DOMAINS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF THE DNA-BINDING DOMAIN OF PHAGE LAMBDA Q PROTEIN
 Author: GUO, JINGSHU
 Degree: PH.D.
 Year: 1999
 Corporate Source/Institution: CORNELL UNIVERSITY (0058)
 Adviser: JEFFREY W. ROBERTS
 Source: VOLUME 60/04-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
 PAGE 1437. 240 PAGES
 Descriptors: BIOLOGY, MOLECULAR ; BIOLOGY, MICROBIOLOGY
 Descriptor Codes: 0307; 0410

The Q protein of bacteriophage λ prevents transcription termination in its late operon by modifying RNA polymerase into an elongation-competent form. Q function requires the *qut* site, which contains the QBE (Q binding element) between the promoter -35 and -10 elements, and a pause-inducing sequence in the early transcribed region. λ Q binds its QBE specifically both in the free DNA and in the $\langle f \rangle \langle g \rangle s \langle /g \rangle \langle sup \rangle 70 \langle /sup \rangle \langle /f \rangle$ -dependent +16/+17 paused RNAP complex. Presumably, λ Q replaces $\langle f \rangle$

<g>s</g>⁷⁰</f> </math> as it associates with the elongation complex. The Q proteins of other related phages (80, 82, and 21) have similar antitermination functions on their own cognate <i>qut</i> sites. It is suggested that the DNA binding activity of the Q proteins is primarily responsible for their genome-specificity.

Structural and functional studies of λQ protein are essential for understanding its antitermination mechanism, and the highly homologous λQ and 80Q proteins provide an ideal system for studying genome specificity. I have developed a single-copy <i>lac</i>-based <i>qut</i> reporter and a tightly regulated Q expression vector (the Q/<i>lacZ</i> reporter) for the quantitative measurement of Q antitermination activity <i>in vivo</i> and direct selection of desired phenotypes on MacLac indicator plates. I could also overproduce λQ by a modified Qiagen vector and easily obtain highly homogeneous λQ protein in large quantities for biochemical characterization. In addition, I was able to measure the interaction between λQ and RNAP holoenzyme by a native polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis assay.

Study of <i>qut</i>λ point mutants and λ/80 fusion <i>qut</i> DNA fragments identified -25G and -22T as the critical bases for Q-<i>qut</i> interaction and Q activity, but bases that confer the genome specificity were not identified. The data also implied that indirect readout of sequence-dependent variations in DNA structure and flexibility probably plays a significant role in λQ-<i>qut</i>λ recognition. Furthermore, the data suggested that there may be significant differences between λ and 80 antitermination mechanisms.

λ/80 fusion Q experiments identified the protein determinants of λ and 80 specificity, or the specificity domains. <i>In vitro</i> characterization of λQ PCR and alanine substitution mutants further delineated structurally and functionally important regions. DNA binding properties of λQ mutants suggested that the λQ DNA binding domain contains two distinct subdomains: The putative C₄ zinc finger subdomain and the C-terminal subdomain, which contains the specificity domain. Our analysis suggests that λQ DNA binding domain may provide another example of a protein structure that utilizes a single zinc finger domain and an adjacent C-terminal structural element to achieve sequence-specific DNA recognition. Furthermore, the DNA binding specificity probably confers genome specificity.

We also isolated several single amino acid substitutions in λQ that can increase antitermination nation activity and DNA binding activity in a non base-specific manner, consistent with their locations with respect to the DNA binding domain and the nature of the substitutions. Finally, this thesis work provides a starting point for further crystallographic, biochemical, and genetic studies of λQ protein that should shed more light on λQ antitermination mechanism.

16/5/20 (Item 5 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01695149 ORDER NO: AAD99-22209
IDENTIFICATION OF PUTATIVE PROTEIN BINDING SITES IN NEUROFILAMENT CARBOXYL TAIL SUBDOMAIN
Author: ZHANG, LU
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1999
Corporate Source/Institution: MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA (0305)

Director: WILLIAM D. HILL
 Source: VOLUME 60/03-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
 PAGE 921. 147 PAGES
 Descriptors: BIOLOGY, CELL ; BIOLOGY, NEUROSCIENCE
 Descriptor Codes: 0379; 0317

Neurofilaments (NFs) are the intermediate filament component of the neuronal cytoskeletal system. Neurofilament accumulations are observed in neurodegenerative diseases including Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and Alzheimer's disease. Outside of their role in controlling axon caliber, the functions of neurofilaments are poorly understood. I hypothesize that specific conserved sequences within neurofilaments may **confer** the ability to bind to different proteins and provide functionality to neurofilaments. The neurofilament medium (NF-M) subunit contains the most conserved regions of the larger subunits suggesting it is important in NF functions.

In order to search for conserved sites within NF-M the sequences of bovine NF-M was **obtained** by immunoscreening a bovine brain cDNA library. The results suggest that larger animals have longer NF-M and multiphosphorylation repeats (MPR) **domains** in carboxyl tails. Bovine NF-M carboxyl tail MPR repeats share homology with those of the neurofilament heavy (NF-H) subunit of other species. These data may explain earlier observations that many antibodies directed against the NF-H MPR, also strongly recognize bovine NF-M, but not NF-M from other species. Several highly conserved **domains** were identified. Among these, the last 60 amino acids of the NF-M carboxyl tail **domain** contains heptad repeats that are nearly identical across all species examined. This suggests that this highly conserved region is important in neurofilament interactions and function. This led to a series of experiments designed to block conserved **domains** by microinjection of antibodies. An antibody to the extreme C-terminal **domain**, RMO 270 was injected into adult rat dorsal root ganglia neurons to determine the effect on neurofilament functionality. Microinjection of this antibody relative to controls significantly reduces neurite extension in rat dorsal root ganglion neurons. Therefore, blocking a site in the last 45 amino acids of NF-M alters NF functionality. The binding of the antibody to its antigen may directly or indirectly interfere with the transport and integration of the NF-M subunit into neurofilaments or increase proteolytic turnover of the neurofilament protein.

16/5/21 (Item 6 from file: 35)
 DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01578614 ORDER NO: AAD97-33118
DISTRIBUTED TRANSFER FUNCTION ANALYSIS OF COMPLEX LINEAR ELASTIC CONTINUA (STRESS, COMPOSITE)
 Author: PARK, DUK-HYUN
 Degree: PH.D.
 Year: 1997
 Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (0208)
 Source: VOLUME 58/05-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
 PAGE 2639. 181 PAGES
 Descriptors: ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL ; APPLIED MECHANICS
 Descriptor Codes: 0548; 0346

The Distributed **Transfer** Function Analysis (DTFA), an innovative semi-analytical method, is presented for complex linear elastic continua. This study is motivated by the desire to have an accurate, memory saving, and practical method in engineering analysis.

The DTFA reveals a systematic and convenient way to model and analyze complex continua including 3-D composite bodies of arbitrary cross-section and plates with arbitrarily curved boundaries. They can be subjected to general boundary conditions and arbitrary forces. The method delivers highly accurate numerical results and saves tremendous computer storage.

In the proposed method, since no series expansion techniques are employed in any direction of continua, closed-form solutions are obtained. For complex 1-D structures, exact buckling analysis is performed through the introduction of the effective stress coefficient. For 2-D/3-D elastic continua, multi-bodies (e.g., L-shaped plates, elastic regions, etc.) and composite bodies are investigated through the derivation of boundary matrices and synthesis of all **subdomains**. Since the Hermitian polynomials are incorporated to define the strips and prisms, the distributed **transfer** functions, which yield exact solutions in the longitudinal direction, take an semi-analytical form. In the analyses of 2-D axially moving constrained/combined continua, some practical factors (e.g., guides along the two opposite longitudinal sides, an initial tension force, stiffness of fixed supports, a control force, etc.) are considered in the derivation under Kirchhoff assumption, leading to accurate dynamic predictions. For the thin plate with curved boundaries, the original spatial **domain** of the plate is mapped onto a rectangular region, where the isoparametric strip distributed **transfer** functions of the plate are introduced. The formulation again yields accurate predictions of the displacements, stresses and eigensolutions for the plate with arbitrarily curved boundaries.

Numerical results are discussed and compared with those obtained by the Finite Element Method (FEM) or series solution methods. Higher accuracy and faster convergence are observed in the DTFA compared with other methods. This method is also applicable to many other types of elastic continua with curved boundaries.

16/5/22 (Item 7 from file: 35)
 DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01562827 ORDER NO: AAD97-18583
STUDIES ON F-ACTIN FILAMENTS DECORATED WITH VILLIN HEADPIECE BY ELECTRON MICROSCOPY AND IMAGE ANALYSIS (CYTOSKELETON, INTESTINE)
 Author: ROST, LINDA ELLEN
 Degree: PH.D.
 Year: 1997
 Corporate Source/Institution: BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY (0021)
 Adviser: DAVID J. DEROSIER
 Source: VOLUME 58/01-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
 PAGE 71. 154 PAGES
 Descriptors: BIOLOGY, MOLECULAR ; BIOPHYSICS, GENERAL
 Descriptor Codes: 0307; 0786

Understanding the assembly of the actin cytoskeleton requires a structural characterization of the interactions between actin and its binding proteins. Villin, which is specifically localized to mammalian intestinal epithelia, is an actin severing and bundling protein. Villin's ability to crosslink filaments is conferred by the presence of two F-actin binding **domains**. One of these, the headpiece, is an 8.5kD **domain** which lies at the carboxyl end of the protein. By using electron microscopy and image analysis, we determined the location of headpiece binding on F-actin. This work represents the smallest actin binding **domain** to be solved bound to F-actin. The difference maps between F-actin decorated with headpiece and undecorated F-actin reveal a positive peak

which is significant at the 99.9% level. This peak is located in a pocket between three protomers along the actin filament. The density is elongated through 15A of the filament, and lies between **subdomain** 3 of one subunit, **subdomain** 1 of the neighboring subunit along the genetic helix, and **subdomain** 4 of the third subunit. A second positive difference peak which is located on the outer upper surface of **subdomain** 2 of actin is most likely attributable to **domain** movement. A novel procedure called Absolute Value of Individual Differences (AVID) is also introduced in this thesis. This procedure was developed to **obtain** information about variations within the individual particles included in a data set. AVID maps show a different type of variance than is determined by standard methods, which reveal variations between filaments in the data set. AVID analysis is shown to be successful both with model data and in locating variation at the binding site of a known actin binding **domain**, N375 (Hanein et al., 1996). An AVID peak is also observed at the headpiece binding site in our map of F-actin decorated with headpiece.

16/5/23 (Item 8 from file: 35)
 DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01510864 ORDER NO: AAD96-33713
DOMAIN DECOMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTED COMPUTATION FOR SINGULAR PERTURBATION PDES
 Author: LI, PEIYUAN
 Degree: PH.D.
 Year: 1996
 Corporate Source/Institution: RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK (0190)
 Director: RICHARD PESKIN
 Source: VOLUME 57/06-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
 PAGE 3848. 83 PAGES
 Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE
 Descriptor Codes: 0984

The parallel and distributed computation for partial differential equations (PDEs) using singular perturbation analysis is successfully undertaken. The implementation consists of two phases.

The first phase uses singular perturbation analysis to decompose **domains** of PDEs. Based on singular perturbation analysis of nonlinear PDEs, we can **obtain** an approximate solution of the equation, constructed from a solution of the reduced equation associated with the given nonlinear PDE, and correction terms corresponding to boundary layers and interior layers. A set of criteria to determine a stable partition of a **domain** can be built. Based on that set of criteria the search for all possible stable partitions is implemented by traversing the graph of a given **domain**. Using the similar traversing methods on the partitioned **domain**, each individual **subdomain** is identified automatically so that it can be **assigned** to a processor for further processing. The programming work in this phase is accomplished in a symbolic programming environment, namely Maple.

After analysis in the first phase, we have a set of **subdomains**, each of which has distinct mathematical and physical characters. Therefore in the second phase, using the set of **subdomains**, we complete the parallel and distributed computation for PDEs. Basically, the distribution of tasks used in this phase is to **assign** the computation of the finite difference method in every **subdomain** to different processors. From the data dependencies among **subdomains**, which are crossed sequentially by a characteristic curve, a synchronous parallel algorithm is proposed. Based

on a DAG (Directed Acyclic Graph), representing the tasks in different processors and interactions among them, we set a communication network among processors with a fixed interconnection topology. Schwarz' Method is applied between adjacent **subdomains** to assure each **subdomain** has adequate boundary conditions. Finally the global iterative scheme is built. The solutions of the parallel and distributed computation are compared with the solutions of the sequential computation in terms of speedup and efficiency. The parallel and distributed computing in this phase is implemented on NCUBE 2 supercomputers.

In this paper only elliptic equations are considered.

16/5/24 (Item 9 from file: 35)
 DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01495838 ORDER NO: NOT AVAILABLE FROM UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INT'L.

NMR STUDIEN AN UROKINASE-TYPE PLASMINOGEN ACTIVATOR

Original Title: NMR STUDIES OF UROKINASE-TYPE PLASMINOGEN ACTIVATOR

Author: NOWAK, URSULA

Degree: DR.NAT.

Year: 1992

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITAET WIEN (AUSTRIA) (0671)

Source: VOLUME 57/03-C OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 864. 181 PAGES

Descriptors: BIOLOGY, MOLECULAR ; CHEMISTRY, BIOCHEMISTRY

Descriptor Codes: 0307; 0487

U-PA (urokinase-type plasminogen activator or urokinase) has been studied under a variety of solution conditions by 1-D and 2-D NMR spectroscopy. Very high quality spectra could be obtained despite the high molecular weight (46 kDa) by appropriate choice of solution conditions. Comparison of spectra of u-PA with spectra of the isolated kringle and protease domains of the EGF-kringle pair, and of a 23 residue peptide, corresponding to part of the linker between the kringle and the protease domain, enabled sequential assignments in the u-PA spectrum to be made for resonances of the EGF-like and the kringle domain, and domain specific assignments for many others. Simulations of lineshapes in 2-D spectra enabled effective correlation times for the different domains, both isolated and in the intact protein, to be determined. These have permitted a model of the u-PA dynamics to be put forward involving extensive, but not unrestricted, motion between all three domains. In detailed studies of thermal and chemical denaturation the stability of the domains has been proved to be affected by their isolation. Furthermore, each of the domains has been shown to unfold independently in the intact protein. Three unfolding transitions have been found in the non-inactivated protease domain, corresponding to two transitions of the C-terminal subdomain and a third for the N-terminal subdomain. The extremely high stability of the N-terminal subdomain has been used to isolate this region by limited proteolysis with thermolysin. The isolated fragment is again highly stable. Finally spectra of different forms of u-PA, namely the protein of human urinary origin, the zymogen single chain u-PA and the non-inactivated protein, have been analysed to address questions which arose in the course of these studies.

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 DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01459530 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9544980

**A STUDY OF BLACK STUDENTS' ATTITUDES AND KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING AIDS AND
IMPLICATIONS FOR COUNSELING, EDUCATION, AND PREVENTION (IMMUNE DEFICIENCY)**

Author: OHANAJA, ADILEEN NGOZI

Degree: ED.D.

Year: 1994

Corporate Source/Institution: TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY (0441)

Adviser: DELBERT GARNES

Source: VOLUME 56/10-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 3844. 113 PAGES

Descriptors: EDUCATION, HEALTH ; EDUCATION, GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING ;
EDUCATION, SOCIOLOGY OF

Descriptor Codes: 0680; 0519; 0340

The major purposes of this study was to investigate the attitudes of black college students concerning AIDS and the implications for counseling, education and prevention. Education is one of the most often used methods in the prevention of Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ **Acquired** Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS). Numerous educational methods have been designed in response to the needs of the various groups to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS. Results have been mixed as to the effectiveness of the methods and the barrage of information available. In an attempt to determine the comparative effect of Instructional Videotape and the impact of a campus AIDS education workshop on AIDS knowledge and attitudes, a premodule survey was administered to randomly selected students in the Fall of 1993. A posttest survey was administered after exposure to the educational video and workshop. A questionnaire, "The AIDS Attitude Scale," was administered before and after the videotape and workshop training designed to assess AIDS related knowledge, attitudes and behaviors.

The AIDS Attitude Scale was utilized to assess attitudes across three **sub - domains** : (1) Contact Proximity to a Person with AIDS, (2) Moral Issues, and (3) Legal/Social Issues. This study compared pre and post-test scores before and after the exposure to the educational video and workshop. Seventy-eight black college students were randomly **assigned** to the workshop exposure. The data were analyzed using the t-Test and two way analysis of variance. The null hypotheses were tested at the .05 level of significance. Among the conclusions reached were (1) Education has limited effectiveness and is not sufficient alone to prevent high risk behavior; (2) Female students were more tolerant than males in their attitude toward AIDS; (3) Younger students were more tolerant towards AIDS than older students; (4) Classification (grade level) had no relevance to the attitude of students towards AIDS; and (5) Gender was found to be a relevant determinant of attitude towards AIDS on such variables as Contact/Proximity with a person infected with AIDS, Moral Issues and Legal/Social Welfare Issues.

16/5/26 (Item 11 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01284199 ORDER NO: AAD93-10657

SUBDOMAIN STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONAL LINKAGES IN THE MULTIFUNCTIONAL PROTEIN CAD (CAD PROTEIN)

Author: GUY, HEDEEL

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1992

Corporate Source/Institution: WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY (0254)

Adviser: DAVID EVANS

Source: VOLUME 53/12-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 6277. 279 PAGES

Descriptors: CHEMISTRY, BIOCHEMISTRY; BIOLOGY, MOLECULAR
 Descriptor Codes: 0487; 0307

CAD is a multifunctional protein which catalyzes the first three steps in the de novo pyrimidine biosynthetic pathway in mammalian cells. All of the functions of this protein are carried by a single polypeptide chain organized into discrete functional structural **domains**. My project began to develop an understanding of the evolution of complex proteins by studying the catalytic mechanism, regulation, and interdomain interaction between hybrid molecules of mammalian and bacterial proteins. The mammalian glutaminase **conferred** glutamine dependent carbamyl phosphate synthetase activity to the isolated E. coli large subunit, and the bacterial-mammalian regulatory hybrid had mammalian regulatory properties and had **acquired** some bacterial regulation.

In summary, my work demonstrates that the tertiary structure of the bacterial and mammalian proteins is very ancient and has been conserved throughout the course of evolution since the functional linkage which transmits signals between the hybrid **domains** is operative.

16/5/27 (Item 12 from file: 35)
 DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01205590 ORDER NO: AAD92-07526

AN ADAPTIVE DIFFERENCING SCHEME FOR ELLIPTIC FLOWS (PARALLEL COMPUTING)

Author: RHODES, THERESE ESTELLE
 Degree: PH.D.
 Year: 1991
 Corporate Source/Institution: THE LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND
 AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COL. (0107)
 Director: SUMANTA ACHARYA
 Source: VOLUME 52/09-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
 PAGE 4941. 216 PAGES
 Descriptors: ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL; ENGINEERING, HEAT AND
 THERMODYNAMICS
 Descriptor Codes: 0548; 0348

This thesis deals with the formulation of a computationally efficient multiple-grid adaptive differencing (MAD) scheme for two-dimensional elliptic flow and heat **transfer** problems. This algorithm equidistributes a measure of the error by using higher order differencing schemes locally in adaptively determined high error-estimate regions. The third-order accurate QUICK scheme is used in regions of high error estimate which are dynamically flagged on the basis of a preliminary first order upwind solution. Boundary conditions for the flagged regions are taken from the preliminary upwind solution. Multigrid type calculations are performed.

Three multiple-grid schemes are developed. In the first scheme, MAD1-WFDS, the entire **domain** and flagged **subdomains** are solved at each multiple-grid iteration. The second scheme, MAD2-WDS, solves the entire **domain** at each iteration, employing the QUICK form of the discretized equations in the flagged regions and the original upwind formulation elsewhere. The third algorithm, MAD3-FDS, is similar to the first, except the entire **domain** is not solved after the **subdomain** solution. Instead, only the unflagged portion of the problem **domain** is solved, using the improved values **obtained** in the flagged regions as boundary conditions.

The three MAD algorithms are applied to two convection-diffusion and two flow problems. The results are compared to the exact solution (if available), the upwind and QUICK solutions, and to each other. MAD1-WFDS

shows the best improvement to the upwind scheme but requires the most additional computing time. MAD2-WDS requires the least additional computing time, but shows the least improvement over the upwind solution.

The code for MAD1-WFDS is parallelized to reduce the real computation time required for problem solutions. The upwind and QUICK schemes are also parallelized for comparison. Several program levels or granularities were parallelized to determine an optimal level of parallelization.

Parallelizing on the **subdomain** level and parallelizing the solution of the general variable equation yielded good results. A real time savings of 26.4% was achieved in one case (in spite of the fact that the solution was not computed on a dedicated machine) at a cost of a 7.8% increase in cpu time required by the parallel run over the serial run.

16/5/28 (Item 13 from file: 35)
 DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01165241 ORDER NO: AAD91-21112
STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE ZINC(II) BINDING SITES WITHIN THE DNA BINDING DOMAINS OF THE GAL4 AND THE MAMMALIAN GLUCOCORTICOID RECEPTOR PROTEINS (ZINC(II))
 Author: PAN, TAO
 Degree: PH.D.
 Year: 1990
 Corporate Source/Institution: YALE UNIVERSITY (0265)
 Adviser: JOSEPH E. COLEMAN
 Source: VOLUME 52/02-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
 PAGE 812. 126 PAGES
 Descriptors: CHEMISTRY, BIOCHEMISTRY; BIOPHYSICS, GENERAL
 Descriptor Codes: 0487; 0786

The transcription factor GAL4 from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* contains a \$rm CysX\$sb2 CysX\$sb6 CysX\$sb6 CysX\$sb2 CysX\$sb6 motif within its DNA binding **domain**. A GAL4 fragment (residues 1-149), denoted GAL4(149*), has been cloned and overexpressed in *E. Coli*. GAL4(149*) contains 2.0 moles of Zn(II) per mole of protein and binds tightly to the specific 17 base pair palindromic DNA sequence. Removal of the intrinsic Zn(II) abolishes specific DNA binding. Titration of GAL4(149*) apoprotein with \$sp{113}\$Cd(II) shows two \$sp{113}\$Cd(II) binding sites in which the \$sp{113}\$Cd nuclei show NMR signals at 707ppm and 669ppm, suggesting coordination to at least three sulfur atoms. In the presence of excess Zn(II) and \$\beta\$-mercaptoethanol, an N-terminal fragment consisting of 63 amino acid residues of GAL4 (GAL4(63)) has been **obtained** by partial tryptic proteolysis of GAL4(149*). GAL4(63) contains the minimal DNA binding **domain** based on protein structure. \$sp{113}\$Cd NMR of GAL4(63) reveals structural identity between the metal binding **subdomains** of GAL4(63) and GAL4(149*). \$sp{113}\$Cd heteronuclear multiple quantum NMR spectroscopy (HMQC) and phase-sensitive double-quantum filtered \$sp{113}\$H-COSY of the \$sp{112}\$Cd\$sb{2-}\$ and \$sp{113}\$Cd\$sb{2-}\$ derivatives provide direct evidence that the two bound \$sp{113}\$Cd(II) ions are coordinated only by the six cysteines, two of which form bridging ligands between the two \$sp{113}\$Cd(II) ions. Thus a Zn(II)\$sb2\$Cys\$sb6\$ binuclear cluster rather than a "zinc finger" is formed by the six Cys residues of the GAL4 DNA binding **domain**. This model can be directly applied to 8 other fungal transcription factors which have been shown to contain similarly spaced Cys\$sb6\$ clusters.

The DNA binding **domain** of the mammalian glucocorticoid receptor (GR) contains 9 conserved cysteine residues. \$sp{113}\$Cd NMR of a cloned construct containing the minimal DNA binding **domain** of 86 amino acid

residues (denoted GR(440-525)) identifies 2 Cd(II) binding sites in which each \$sp{113}\$Cd(II) is coordinated to 4 isolated \$-\$S\$sp-\$ ligands. \$sp{113}\$Cd(II) or Zn(II) can also occupy a third site. \$sp{113}\$Cd HMQC of GR(440-525), containing 2.1 \$sp{113}\$Cd(II) and 0.9 Zn(II), suggests that a methionine residue may participate in binding of the third metal ion. Binding of the third \$sp{113}\$Cd(II) causes significant increase of the Cd-S charge **transfer** bands. These data suggest that contrary to the "two Zn-finger" model, GR(440-525) can form 3 Zn(II) binding sites coordinated by 9 Cys plus 1 Met residues.

16/5/29 (Item 1 from file: 99)
DIALOG(R)File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs
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1434675 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BAST97011451
Application of domain decomposition in modelling flow and heat transfer problems
Muralidhar, K; Chatterjee, A; Rao, B. V. Nagabhushana
Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Part C, Journal of Mechanical Engineering Science v. 210 noC6 ('96) p. 519-28
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature Article ISSN: 0954-4062 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD STATUS: New record

ABSTRACT: The present work is concerned with the application of the **domain** decomposition technique for modelling transient flow and heat **transfer** problems. The solutions **obtained** within each **subdomain** are matched at the interfaces using Uzawa's algorithm. This algorithm has been originally developed in the context of steady heat conduction. The objective of the present study is to test and extend the algorithm to a wider class of problems. Examples considered are non-linear heat conduction in one and two dimensions, simulation of oil recovery from porous formations using water injection, movement of a plane thermal front and heat **transfer** from a cylinder placed in Darcian flow. The suitability of Uzawa's algorithm for interface treatment with up to nine **subdomains** has been studied. The method is found to converge to the full-**domain** solution in all cases considered. Besides this, results show that there are additional advantages which include the generation of small matrices and, in certain cases, a marginal reduction in CPU (central processing unit) time, even on sequential machines. Reproduced by permission of the Council of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

DESCRIPTORS: Partitioning algorithms; Parallel algorithms; Transients (Dynamics)--Mathematical models;

Set Items Description
S1 3381778 LEASE? OR LEASING OR RENT??? OR CHARTER? OR HIRE OR LICENS-
 ??? OR SUBLICENSE? OR SUBLEAS? OR SUBLET?
S2 8082828 OBTAIN??? OR ACQUIR??? OR ATTAIN??? OR GET
S3 422716 (DOMAIN OR IP OR WEB OR INTERNET)() (NAME? OR ADDRESS?) OR -
 DOMAIN? ? OR UNIFORM()RESOURCE()LOCATOR? OR URL OR URLs
S4 3277158 OWNER? ? OR HOLDER? OR POSSESSOR? OR PROPRIETOR?
S5 695 SUB(.)DOMAIN? OR SUBDOMAIN? OR SECOND()LEVEL()DOMAIN?
S6 666 S3 AND S5
S7 426658 (S1 OR S2)(S)S4
S8 1761276 TRANSFER? OR ASSIGN? OR REASSIGN? OR CONFER??? OR CONSIGN?
 OR SIGN?()OVER
S9 85840 REGISTRAR? ? OR DOMAIN(1W)MANAGER? ? OR DOMAIN()NAME()SYST-
 EM OR DNS
S10 6506 S8(S)S9
S11 17 S6 AND S7
S12 11 S11 NOT PY>2001
S13 10 RD (unique items)
File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2006/May 01
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13/3,K/1

DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter
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19619033 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

NOMINET UK: Nominet throws a lifeline to domain name users
M2 PRESSWIRE
November 01, 2001
JOURNAL CODE: WMPR LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 443

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

NOMINET UK: Nominet throws a lifeline to domain name users

... past year*, Nominet UK is giving advice to those who lose the use of their **domain names** as a result.

Domain name holders often get no warning of problems and only realise that their ISP has stopped trading after trying unsuccessfully to find out why their **domain name**, web site and e-mail are no longer working. As a result, they have to move their business to another company and take their **domain name** registration with them.

"Our figures show that more than 25,000 of the 3 million registered .uk **domain names** were affected by ISPs going out of business over the past year," explained Lesley Cowley...

...director for Nominet UK. "Our customer support team takes a lot of calls regarding these **domain names**, most of which can be easily transferred to a new ISP if the correct procedures...

... liquidation, Nominet has produced a free guide explaining how to find another ISP, move your **domain name** to a new provider and what to do if your original ISP has not paid...

... 160 of its members have gone into liquidation, ceased trading or dissolved, affecting 29 000 **domain names**. The number of case has increased over the last 12 months, during which time almost 100 cases affecting 25 000 **domain names** were brought to Nominet's attention.

About Nominet UK

Nominet UK is the national Registry for all **domain names** ending .uk.

It operates the Register Database for the most used **Second Level Domains** (SLDs) within the .uk Top Level **Domain**, including .co.uk for commercial enterprises (the largest SLD in the UK) and .org.uk...

... and pays no dividends. It is a not-for-profit organisation and its charges (from **domain name** registration fees and the subscriptions of members) are levied to cover its running costs.

For...

13/3,K/2

DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter
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18235046 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Protecting Your Domain Names
COMPUTERS TODAY, p64
May 31, 2001
JOURNAL CODE: WCOT LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 2057

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Protecting Your Domain Names

A **domain name** is your identity on the Web, so you should do everything possible to protect it from cyber-squatters. If you are a student owning a **domain name**, a small or a corporate company, your **domain name** is the one thing that distinguishes you from the thousands of others out there on the Internet. Hence, the protection of a **domain name** should not be taken lightly and must be the first thing to do after choosing...

... It is essential, therefore, that Internet users be held accountable for trademark use and misuse.

Domain Names and Trademarks

One of the first steps in establishing a Web presence is registering a **domain name**. This will be the address of your site and, especially if you are a small business, your **domain name** may become an integral part of your corporate identity.

The Internet **domain name** system (DNS) is based on a hierarchical system of naming rules. Although each country has been assigned a two-letter top level **domain** (TLD) name code, most Internet users have registered **domain names** with the non-country specific .com identifier. Each Web site requires a unique **second** level **domain name** (SLD) that is combined with a TLD. This SLD should be a memorable term which...

... Internet users identify your name with the products or services offered by your business.

The **domain name** system's structure creates at least three problems for trademark owners:

Domain name registration of an existing trademark by a non-owner (cyber-squatting)

Domain name registration of a name which is intentionally similar to an existing trademark

Domain name registration of another's trademark in a TLD other than .com, .net or .org.

Network Solutions Inc. (NSI) has administered **domain namespace** since the year 1993. **Domain name** registration has traditionally been on a first come, first served basis.

This has led to...

... importantly, mala fide intent. This is called cyber-squatting, where a third party registers a **domain name** of a famous company and asks a lot of money to relinquish the **domain name**.

Copyright Law and the Internet

The copyright law is founded on the principle that copyright...

... effective approach is sure to continue. These are some general steps which will help the **domain name** owners to avoid losing their **domain names** and identity.

Get a trademark registration: To minimise the risk of loss of your **domain name**, your first step should be to **obtain** a trademark registration matching your **domain name**. In most countries, you can do this yourself and are not required by law to employ a trademark firm. There have been many, many sad cases where innocent **domain name** owners lost their **domain names** to third parties through UDRP (Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy) or court actions, and in every such case of which I am aware, the **domain name** owner had failed to **obtain** a trademark registration.

Keep your Whois information current: Whois means it notifies the owner or the registrant of the **domain name**. There are a number of cases where

a court or UDRP tribunal ruling against a **domain name** owner based its decision in part on incomplete or out-of-date Whois information.

Check...

... Whois and DNS information frequently: There are well-publicised cases where third parties have obtained **domain names** simply by submitting forged papers or E-mails to the **domain name** registrar. Often the theft is accomplished in a stepwise fashion, first changing your nameserver information...

... changing the rest of the Whois record later. You should check your Whois and DNS (**domain name** server) information frequently. Commercial services are available which will check these things for you, but...

... Make sure to pay your registration fees: It is commonplace to read of cases where **domain name** owners fail to pay their registration fees in time and then lose their **domain names**. If your Whois information is out of date, your registration fee invoice may never reach you.

Learning from Other's Mistakes

Some blunders by **domain name** owners include:

Offering to sell the **domain name**, or stating that it is for sale: There are dozens of cases where a UDRP tribunal or court based its decision to take away a **domain name** and give it to the third party because the **domain name** owner offered to sell the **domain name** or said it was for sale. Under the ACPA, the mere act of offering to sell the **domain name** supposedly counts as proof that the **domain name** owner is breaking the law. Do not offer to sell your **domain name** except upon advice of experienced trademark lawyers.

Responding to an offer to purchase the **domain name**: The third party, well aware of the ACPA language that offering to sell a **domain name** owner supposedly proves the **domain name** owner is breaking the law, will quite often offer to buy the **domain name**. If the **domain name** owner responds in any way, the response is urged to the court as a proof that the **domain name** owner is a lawbreaker. Remember never to respond to an offer to purchase your **domain name** except upon advice of experienced trademark lawyers.

Responding other than through a Lawyer: If you are an innocent **domain name** owner and if you respond through a competent lawyer who is experienced with **domain name** cases, the odds are that the third party will leave you alone thereafter. In contrast, if a **domain name** owner responds, this often seems to harden the third party who then attempts to use court action or a UDRP complaint to try to panic the **domain name** owner into handing over the **domain name**.

There is yet another, quite important, reason why you should respond through a lawyer and...

...the case thereafter.

Finding Competent Lawyers

Whenever a new area of law develops, such as **domain name** dispute law, lawyers who previously did not have enough work to do tend to trip...

... in the new area. In contrast, the lawyers and law firms with meaningful experience in **domain name** disputes tend to be busy and have no need to try to attract more work. It is thus rather a challenge for an innocent **domain name** owner to select competent lawyers among the ones who present themselves.

One approach is to get information from happy **domain name** users. Find some innocent **domain name** owners who have been drawn into disputes and get their advice about lawyers.

Finding competent lawyers who are experienced in **domain name** matters to represent you in a UDRP case is quite difficult. It is even more...

...Web Developer and IT Consultant. E-mail: jhaverialay@yahoo.com
BOX 1

Country Codes and **Domain** Extensions
Have you ever seen a **Web address** that doesn't end in .com, .org, or .edu? Most likely, if the Web site...

... or the origin of business is in another country. Here's a checklist of different **domains** sorted alphabetically according to country code.

Domain Name	Country Code
.dz	Algeria
.ar	Argentina
.au	Australia
.at	Austria
.bh	Bahrain
.by	Belarus
.be...	

... will help you to understand the types of cyberlaws and policies that govern a Web **domain name**

www.nsi.com: Network Solutions Inc. (NSI)
www.icann.org/udrp/udrp.htm: ICANN Uniform...

...Policy (UDRP)

www.patents.com/acpa.htm: Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act (ACPA)

The Top Level

Domain names :
.INT for International
.NET for Network Organisation
.ORG for Non-Profit Organisation
.COM for Commercial...

13/3, K/3

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14081911 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Register.com Launches Automated Transfers; Customers Can Now Upgrade to Register.com Directly From the Web Site for \$29.95 for an Additional Full-Year of Registration

BUSINESS WIRE

December 05, 2000

JOURNAL CODE: WBWE LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 757

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

... YORK--(BUSINESS WIRE)--Dec. 5, 2000--Register.com, Inc. (Nasdaq: RCOM), one of the leading **domain name** registrars on the Internet, today announced the launch of its automatic transfer of registrar service, allowing **domain** holders to transfer registrations to register.com directly through the register.com web site. For...

... them to take advantage of register.com's additional products and services.

"Register.com customers get more than just domain registration - they get a complete suite of services to help them put their name to use immediately," said Richard Forman, President and CEO of register.com. "Now that domain holders can transfer to register.com from any other registrar automatically, it has never been easier..."

... if a customer registers www.mybrand.com, they can get an email account at their domain (eg. myname@mybrand.com) at no extra cost. Email accounts can be accessed on the...

...Page Website: register.com customers can build their own 3-page web site at their domain and make real-time edits to content through register.com's click and build FirstStepSite(TM) application.

- FirstStepPortal/ URL Forwarding: allows register.com customers to create a personalized portal by creating sub-domains at their domain name (e.g. news.mybrand.com, info.mybrand.com, etc.). This feature also allows customers to have their domain name point to any existing site on the Internet.

- Online Domain Management: register.com's Domain Manager(TM) application allows registrants to change information on their domain through a password-protected system, including contact information, mail servers, settings and options. Domain Manager also provides a consolidated record of all domains registered by a particular customer, where they are pointing to and when they will expire.

To transfer a domain name to register.com, customers can click on the "transfer domain names" link on the home page and enter in up to 20 domain names for transfer into the online transfer form. Domain holders will then receive an email message requiring confirmation before the request is processed. Register...

...when the transfer is completed.

About register.com

Register.com, Inc. (www.register.com) provides domain name registration and other Internet services for individuals and businesses that wish to have a unique address and a branded identity on the Internet. The first registrar to compete in the domain registration market after its deregulation in 1999, register.com has processed over 3 million registrations across over 230 top level domains, including .com, .co.uk (United Kingdom) and .co.de (Germany).

Register.com bundles value-added products and services with domain names at no additional cost including: email, URL forwarding, Domain Manager and FirstStepSite. Register.com also offers additional products and services such as :Site Submit (TM), Domain Lock Down(TM), Trademark Guardian(TM), Domain Round Up(TM), and domain resale services through its subsidiary, Afternic.com.

Through the company's partner network, register.com...

... the ability to offer, brand and manage their own unique version of the register.com domain registration and Web site creation services. The company was founded in 1994 and is based...

... price, uncertainty of future revenue and profitability, uncertainty regarding the introduction of new top level domains and multilingual domain names, increasing competition across all segments of the domain name registration business, customer acceptance of new products and services offered by the company in addition to or as enhancements of its registration services, uncertainty of regulation related to the domain registration business and the Internet generally and the rate of growth of the Internet and...

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13247272 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

SPEEDNAMES: INTERNET DOMAIN NAME SYSTEM NEEDS TO BE REFORMED
BERNAMA THE MALAYSIAN NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY

October 11, 2000

JOURNAL CODE: FBNM LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 485

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

SPEEDNAMES: INTERNET DOMAIN NAME SYSTEM NEEDS TO BE REFORMED

KUALA LUMPUR, Oct 11 (Bernama) -- Leading digital **domain name** registrar, Speednames, has called for new global top level **domains** (TLDs) to be introduced to address the increasingly complex needs of business and personal identity...

... the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers's (ICANN) proposals to reform the Internet **Domain Name** System.

The **Domain Name** System, or system of naming computers on the Internet, has reached a crisis point as the number of registrants for the limited number of generic **domains** increases exponentially.

The current situation centres on the pressure around the ".com" **domain** and the other two generic TLDs, ".net" and ".org". This leads to an increasing number of disputes over copyright or trademark infringements by the owners of **domains**.

Said Mickey Beyer Clausen, VP of Business Development, Speednames, "We see a need to increase..."

...contribute to another rush to register within them -- from companies who wish to extend their **domain** brands into the new TLDs, to profit-taking speculators.

According to Speednames, key solutions could...

... registrar would be allocated a certain number of new registrations per hour in the new **domains** or a sunrise period whereby trademark **owners** get an initial period to register their **domain names**.

Other solutions including recommendations on Singapore's recently introduced personal **second - level domain** space, i.e. the "per.sg" are presented in the "Connecting to the Internet" paper...

... launch in Europe and Asia Pacific has become the largest and most advanced international digital **domain name** registrar.

With Speednames, customers can digitally search, register and manage their **domain names** in more than 110 different top-level **domains**. Since the companies launch in 1999 it has made more than 30 international partnerships with...

... part in a new consortium Afilias applying to ICANN to operate an unrestricted top level **domain** giving choice beyond the current .com, .net and .org. Mickey Beyer Clausen, co-founder and...

13/3,K/5

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12972890 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

eNIC Corporation Gives More Than \$25,000 To Top Dot-cc Sites

CCN DISCLOSURE

September 25, 2000

JOURNAL CODE: WCCN LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 488

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON--eNIC Corporation, the worldwide Registry for the top level **domain** dot-cc, today announced its six winners for the Best of CC Website contest for...

... some of our competitors. Dot-cc can logically be used for every conceivable purpose."

The **owners** of the winning sites picked dot-cc for different reasons. Several picked dot-cc because...

...forced to use "impactmedialabs.com" for its address, IML was thrilled to find it could **get** www.iml.cc instead and now uses this as its primary business address. "It makes our email addresses a snap," says Jeremy Marks, CEO of IML. Other site **owners** picked dot-cc so their sites would stand out from the "boring dot-com crowd..."

... entries -- clearly demonstrates the worldwide acceptance and use of dot-cc as a front line **domain name** address suitable for any purpose," says Matthew Guiste, Director of Business Development. "The overall quality of our sites help explain why dot-cc **domains** around the world are accessed hundreds of millions of times daily."

About eNIC Corporation
eNIC...

... Washington, is the worldwide registry of the Dot-CC TLD and is the registrar for **second** level **domain names** within the Dot-CC TLD. Brian Cartmell, Chairman and CEO of eNIC, founded the company...
... and registrar of country code TLDs in the world with more than 300,000 registered **domains** in the Dot-CC TLD alone. Registrants of Dot-CC **domains** include major corporations throughout the world including such notable companies as Intel Corporation (Nasdaq:INTC...)

... eNIC acts as the authoritative repository of all functional information relating to all Dot-CC **domain names**. The company markets Dot-CC **domains** worldwide in conjunction with its more than 7,000 affiliates and marketing partners. For more...

13/3,K/6

DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter

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10034435 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

VirtualInternet.net - Proposed Placing, etc.

REGULATORY NEWS SERVICE

March 13, 2000

JOURNAL CODE: WRNS LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 6633

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

... in order to meet our objective to become a dominant provider of retail and wholesale **domain**-based services to businesses in Europe and Internet brand and trade mark protection services globally...

... Relations Tel: 0207 929 5599 David Bick John Bick

Virtual Internet is a leading European **domain** -based Internet services company offering solutions that enable businesses to communicate, sell products and protect their brands and trade marks on the Internet. The Group provides Internet **domain name** registration, e-mail, website hosting and electronic commerce services that enable business to be undertaken...

... the resolutions to be proposed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be **obtained** from the Company's directors amounting to in excess of 50 per cent of the...

... in a shareholder circular (the "Circular") to be sent to all Virtual Internet shareholders, warrant **holders** and placees following the announcement of the Placing price.

Virtual Internet is a leading European **domain** -based Internet services company offering solutions that enable businesses to communicate, sell products and protect their brands and trade marks on the Internet. The Group provides Internet **domain name** registration, e-mail, website hosting and electronic commerce services that enable business to be undertaken...

...trade marks on-line.

Currently, the Group has over 45,000 active hosted or managed **domains**, of which approximately 20,000 have been registered or assumed under management since 31 October...

... Virtual Internet's original business was established in 1996 by Jason Drummond, initially as a **domain name** registration company for corporate clients. The main function of a **domain name** registration company is to register names which represent unique **Internet addresses** and to allow such names to be propagated across the Internet. Subsequently, the Company expanded its product offering and is now involved directly in three main service areas: retail **domain** -based services; wholesale **domain** -based services; and Internet brand and trade mark protection services.

Virtual Internet has expanded its...

...cent stake in VIS, a French company that was newly established to act as a **domain** -based services provider. In April 1999, Virtual Internet exercised an option to acquire the remaining...s products and, according to AFNIC, the French Registration Authority, is one of the leading **domain** -based services companies in France. It also holds exclusive or preferred supplier contracts with AOL France and CompuServe France for **domain name** registration, e-commerce, web site hosting and e-mail services.

In January 1999, Virtual Internet...

...per share, and changed its name to VirtualInternet.net plc.

In April 1999, the Company **acquired** Net Searchers International Limited ("Net Searchers") for a consideration of #250,000 (#50,000 of...

... liabilities amounting to #200,000. Net Searchers was established in 1996. It provides intellectual property **owners** and their advisers with monitoring services on the Internet such as **domain name** searching, registrations and watching, tracking of intellectual property infringers, **domain name** reclaiming, Internet anti-piracy campaigns and copyright monitoring. The founders of Net Searchers, Nicholas Wood...

... Group generally provides these companies with access to its on-line automated registration systems for **domain** registration, e-commerce, e-mail and web hosting solutions. Usually, these services are marketed under...

...Europe and Asia.

Products and services

The Group provides three principal products and services: retail **domain** -based services, marketed under the Virtual Internet brand name; wholesale **domain** -based services, marketed under a Virtual Internet brand or a customer's brand; and Internet...

...relationships which provide not only a level of repeat revenue for basic services (for example, **domain name** registration and renewal) but also the opportunity for cross-selling to provide more sophisticated **domain** -based services to that customer for which higher fees can be charged. It is these...

...s products and services which provide the functionality they require for their respective websites.

Retail **domain** -based services

The retail **domain** -based services which the Group provides, predominantly to small and medium sized enterprises, comprise: **domain name** registration; e-mail services; website hosting; e-commerce services; database hosting; managed application services ("ASP") and co-location.

Domain name registration

There are three types of **domain names**: "generic top-level **domain**" **names** (e.g. .com, .net and .org); "country code top- level **domain**" **names** (e.g. .uk or .it); and "second -level" **domain names**, which are typically predefined **sub - domains** (e.g. .org.uk) which are intended for a particular use at the country level and are administered by the relevant Registration Authority.

Top-level **domain names** are administered and country code **domains** are assigned by ICANN.

The role of Registration Authorities is to maintain and administer definitive...

...has licence to use individual names.

Virtual Internet charges a fee to register a retail **domain - name** typically for a two year period. The fee is payable in advance and includes the...

...at the end of the two year period, the customer loses the right to the **domain name**. As at 29 February 2000, the Group had over 45,000 active hosted or managed **domains**, of which approximately 20,000 have been registered or assumed under management since 31 October...customers which allows a customer to publish and maintain a website linked to its own **domain name** on a shared server.

The Group has three data centres situated in the UK, one...

... particular requirements. Typically, customers enter into a 12 month contract for such a service.

Wholesale **domain** -based services

Wholesale **domain** -based services are the provision of a solution to a customer who then retails it...

...scale of operations and reduces the cost of acquiring customers.

Currently, the Group's wholesale **domain** -based services fall into three areas:

* registry and **domain** services; * hosting application services; and * e-commerce services and solutions. Registry and **domain** services

The registration of generic top level **domain names** ("gTLD's") (.com, .net and .org) was, until recently, the administrative responsibility of the US...

... completed and, as at 31 January 2000, over 77 companies had been accredited as worldwide **domain name** registrars. Virtual Internet is one of these companies and the Group expects to trade as...organisations had experienced infringement of their intellectual property on-line, 78 per cent had suffered **domain name** infringement and 40 per cent had suffered copyright infringement on the Internet.

With the continuing...

... for which ccTLDs exist. Increasingly, these companies require strategic advice and direct assistance in registering **domain names** and protecting brands and trade marks. The Group provides such a service.

The main protection...

... copyright, eg. through the on-line distribution of music and video materials; * speculative registration as **domain names** of variations of a customer's marks by individuals seeking to make profit solely from the ownership of that name; and * the loss of a customer's registered **domain names** due to registration records not being properly maintained and failure to renew registration. To meet...

...Internet. The various services offered by the Group in these areas are:
* Global naming - Registering **domain names** globally. There are 220 jurisdictions in the world where a **domain name** can be registered and the Group has experience in the majority of these.

* **Domain name** searching, watching and management - Provision of various **domain name** services, including checks on ownership, monthly monitoring and renewals.

* Internet audits - An integrated service to...

...on developing the Group and intend to:

* become a dominant provider of retail and wholesale **domain** - based services in Europe by expanding its operations both organically, by scaling up its business...

...Weboto.com and managed application services ("ASP"); * wholesale systems and platforms to support the wholesale **domain** -based services business; and * customer facing and internal systems that automate service creation and management...

...the Group's costs and further improve service quality. Competition
Although consolidation amongst businesses providing **domain** - based services has already commenced, the Directors believe that the market for such services is still highly fragmented.. The majority of the Group's competition for **domain** -based services is ...the United States, Network Solutions Inc. and Verio Inc. offer some of the Group's **domain** based products and services as does Netbenefit plc in the UK. The Directors believe that...

... of services for example Cyveillance Inc in the United States offers intellectual property but not **domain** based services. The Directors believe that the Placing will further strengthen the Group's position...

...growth.

Current trading and prospects

Currently, the Group has over 45,000 hosted or managed **domains** , of which approximately 20,000 have been registered or assumed under management since 31 October...Italy. Prior to this, he set up an Italian ISP based in London, specialising in **domain name** registration and web hosting services. He researched Twentieth Century International Trade Relations at

the University...

... well as the Editorial Board of Trade Mark World magazine. He is co-author of " **Domain Names** : Global Law and Practice" to be published by Sweet & Maxwell in May 2000. He holds...

... Group is to be a global leader in its core services; being retail and wholesale **domain** - based services and Internet brand and trade mark protection services. In order to achieve this...

... administration, sales and technical staff; * #3.5m on advertising and marketing costs, principally within wholesale **domain** -based services and directly maintained at the corporate market; and * #2.0m on general corporate...

13/3,K/7

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08279466 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Network Solutions to Fully Implement Prepayment Policy for Domain Name Registrations

BUSINESS WIRE

November 17, 1999

JOURNAL CODE: WBWE LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 564

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Network Solutions to Fully Implement Prepayment Policy for Domain Name Registrations

... Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), Network Solutions and all registrars are required to **obtain** a reasonable assurance of payment of registration fees prior to activating **second-level domain names**. Examples of reasonable assurance include credit card payments, general commercial terms extended to creditworthy customers ...

... assurance of payment, provided that the obligation to pay becomes final and irrevocable by the **domain name holder** upon activation of the registration.

... policy which gives Internet users the flexibility to pay for their .com, .net and .org **Web addresses** by credit card at the time of their online registration. The new model is in...

... benefits. First, they will experience an expedited, real-time purchase by securing and confirming a **Web address** in a simple point-and-click process that eliminates the need to receive a return...

... and paperwork. Second, the new purchase process will discourage "cybersquatters" and other speculators who register **Web addresses** with the intent of reselling them and often do not pay, effectively removing the **domain names** they register from the market.

In July 1999, Network Solutions also notified channel partners of...

...Network Solutions

Founded in 1979, Network Solutions, Inc. (NASDAQ: NSOL) pioneered the development of registering **Web addresses** ending in .com, .net, .org and .edu. Network Solutions also provides Internet Technology Services that...

...information, see the <http://www.networksolutions.com> Web site.

Network Solutions registers the majority of **Web addresses** worldwide through various channels including more than 80 domestic and 145 international companies in its...

13/3,K/8

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07087353 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

**FortuneCity.com Acquires Convenient Re-direct European Web Addresses ,
Notrix.de and Go.to**

BUSINESS WIRE

September 07, 1999

JOURNAL CODE: WBWE LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 642

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

**FortuneCity.com Acquires Convenient Re-direct European Web Addresses ,
Notrix.de and Go.to**

...re-direct services.

Both companies provide specific and personalized alternatives to Web users with complicated **Internet addresses**.

Notrix.de

The largest personalized **Internet address** (**URL**) service in Germany was **acquired** by FortuneCity.com. Notrix.de provides web-site **owners**, who have complicated e-mail addresses, with a specific and personalized **Internet address** that is easy to remember. This merger brings a significant addition to FortuneCity's vastly...

...go.to.

These new services allows FortuneCity.com members to create personalized e-mail and **Web addresses** that simplify the number of characters in their **Web address**. For example, instead of having a Web site with a long address and multiple back...

... FortuneCity.com user can significantly shorten Web and e-mail addresses using the go.to **domain**.

"One of FortuneCity's primary goals is to simplify the way people access personal Web..."

... by Andreas Graap in March 1998. Notrix.de is the largest commercial service for Internet **sub - domains** in the German market, offering 22 different **sub - domain** services free of charge. This service automatically forwards the user's original destination to the same **Internet address** with significantly lessened effort.

About V3/come.to

V3 Redirect Services, widely known on the Internet as "come.to," is the world leader in personalized **Web addresses** (**URL**'s). V3 provides custom Web and e-mail addresses allowing users to have a short...

13/3,K/9

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05816987 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Space age revolution, stone age laws

Vaibhav Parikh
 ECONOMIC TIMES OF INDIA
 June 19, 1999
 JOURNAL CODE: WETI LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
 WORD COUNT: 1270

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

...is scope for amendment of some procedural rules. Issues relating to and arising out of **Domain names**, Meta-Tags, Hyperlinks, Digital Copyrights and Caching are a few which need to be resolved.

The first IPR issue which arose was the protection of the **domain name**. To put it simply, a **domain name** is your identity (akin to a trademark) in the electronic world. It represents not only...

... also its goodwill. Network Solutions Inc (NSI) is a body in the US that registers **domain names** like 'Xyz Ltd.com under a contract from the National Science Foundation. Top Level **Domain names** include '.com; '.net; '.org. **Second Level Domain names** are those that are requested for. Registries in countries outside the US assign top level **domain names** which are in the form of two-character country codes, eg, for India it will be '.in. Disputes over **domain names** began when unrelated parties started registering **domain names** of famous brand like McDonalds and MTV. Prima facie, the main purpose was to free-ride on the reputation of these well-established brands. The rightful brand **owners** had to fight court battles and in some cases pay up to get back their **domain name**. A complaint over misuse of **domain name** can be filed with the NSI but it should be accompanied with the original certified copy of trademark registration (trademark should be identical to the SLD **domain name**). Furthermore, a copy of a written notice must be sent to the **domain name holder**. NSI then gives the **domain name holder** 30 days to prove either that:

- (a) it has registered the **domain name** before the effective date of the complainants trademark registration, or
- (b) it also has a trademark registration that is identical to the SLD **domain name** and the effective date of such registration precedes the date of the complainants notice.

If this is proved then NSI will not take any further action. Else, the disputed **domain name** then goes into a 'hold status (it is not available for use by either parties...).

... companies have faced issues where cybersquatters have hijacked their trademarks and used it as their **domain names**. In one case, the **domain name** 'tanishq.com, was hijacked by a cybersquatter. The trademark 'Tanishq had been registered by Titan...

... High Court granted an injunction in favour of Titan Industries. Indian Courts have held that **domain names** are similar to trademarks. In a recent case, Yahoo! Inc., **owners** of the trademark Yahoo! and having the **domain name** 'yahoo.com, filed a suit against Akash Arora and Arn for obtaining a deceptively similar **domain name** 'Yahooindia.com. The Delhi High Court granted ad interim injunction in favour of Yahoo. Thus...

...of the Yahoo! Inc.

At present, the National Centre of Software Technology (NCST) assigns '.com **domain names** under license from NSI in India. Some parties have questioned such license. The government can...

... institutions like NCST to be eligible to assign such names. Also, penalties for registering a **domain name** that is someone else's trademark knowingly and with intention to misguide web surfers would be...

...a user wants to find the site of 'MTV and he does not know the **URL**, he uses a search engine and types in the key words 'MTV. The search engine...

... a party tries to pass off his goods as that of somebody else). Apart from **domain names**, cyberspace has raised issues in copyrights like 'online or digital rights of the copyrighted works...

13/3,K/10

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04141138 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Internet Addresses **Can Be Big Business**

Jerry Ackerman

KRTBN KNIGHT-RIDDER TRIBUNE BUSINESS NEWS (BOSTON GLOBE)

January 27, 1999

JOURNAL CODE: KBGL LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 1439

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Internet Addresses **Can Be Big Business**

... Hampshire-based retailer of unusual tools and household widgets, has won control of a coveted **Internet address**.

The price for www.brookstone.com was an unspecified amount of free on-line advertising...

... The latter, who detractors refer to as "cybersquatters" or "cyberpirates," hoard, buy, sell, and rent **Web addresses** with potential to fetch a high price as a brand name or, perhaps, be held for ransom. Prices for these addresses -- known formally as **domain names** -- usually aren't publicized, but the Internet world buzzes frequently with reports of deals done...

... according to Thomas Barrett, general manager of Namestake.com, a Boston-based company that researches **Internet - name** usage.

One is that, while **domain names** aren't necessarily in short supply -- any combination up to 22 letters or numbers is...

... The second is the cash-flow potential reflected by the more than 1.9 million **domain names** issued so far in the United States -- names such as boston.com, aol.com, or lycos.com -- by Network Solutions Inc. of Herndon, Va., whose federal contract to register **domain names** is being phased out.

Just keeping those registrations active, at \$35 a year, will generate ...

... soar recently, is building for a future that could bring major changes in the way **domain names** are issued.

Less than a year old, Namestake.com operates an automated, on-line search...

... does for a fee on usage of brand names and their clones, drawn from foreign **domain - name** databases and from trademark data maintained by its parent, Thomson & Thomson Inc. of Quincy, an...

...of Thomson Financial Services.

A sample search for use of the name Harvard in Internet **domain names** turned up 54 U.S. registrations, including names, addresses, and

phone numbers. Only 15 were...

... dozens of others are Internet service providers, or "hosting" companies that maintain server computers where **domain - name holders** can rent space to hold their Web pages.

"We are not selling advertising and we don't..."

... include corporate chief executives and small businesses. Barrett believes many are looking not for open **domain names** but trademark infringements, which Namestake software finds by seeking out both exact matches and names...

...is where the lawyers come in.

"Trademarks are valuable properties and to the extent that **domain names** are another place to slap your trademark, they have additional value," says Diane Thilly Cabell, a lawyer with Fausett, Gaeta & Lund in Boston.

In most cases in which **domain names** containing trademarks are put into use, Cabell said, "cybersquatters and name grabbers have been kicked ... South Korea, Singapore, Canada, and the United States, according to records -- laid claim to 11 **Internet addresses** that joined the names of the two oil-industry giants. Among them: exxonmobil.com, mobilexxon...

...can offer me a price."

Van Etten, a freelance computer consultant, said he holds other **domain names** incorporating business names. He calls them investments, and said he began collecting them after meeting a Toronto speculator who claimed to have been offered \$500,000 for the **domain name** Elvis Presley.com -- but who refused to sell.

Van Etten says he hasn't sold any of his names, either.

Another approach, though, is to squirrel away **domain names** and then rent out the use of them.

MailBank.com Inc., based in Vancouver, British Columbia, but incorporated in Nevada, says it has more than 12,000 **domain names** registered in the United States with endings of .com, .net, and .org.

Many are family...

... the company's president and a cofounder, said customers can rent e-mail addresses at **domains** of their choice for \$5 a year, plus monthly charges for the e-mail service. If they want a **subdomain** -- www.john.smith.net is an example -- they can rent that, too, at a higher...

... three-year-old company is only now starting to make money, he said. A few **domains** have no subscribers at all. The largest, smith.net, has fewer than 500.

Sumpton shrugs...

... and says he has so far resisted demands by McDonald's Corp. to stop using **Web names** containing TheMcDonalds, McLamb, and McMaster.

Last year, however, MailBank.com did lose a suit brought...

Set Items Description
S1 3381778 LEASE? OR LEASING OR RENT??? OR CHARTER? OR HIRE OR LICENS-
 ??? OR SUBLICENSE? OR SUBLEAS? OR SUBLET?
S2 8082828 OBTAIN??? OR ACQUIR??? OR ATTAIN??? OR GET
S3 422716 (DOMAIN OR IP OR WEB OR INTERNET)() (NAME? OR ADDRESS?) OR -
 DOMAIN? ? OR UNIFORM()RESOURCE()LOCATOR? OR URL OR URLs
S4 3277158 OWNER? ? OR HOLDER? OR POSSESSOR? OR PROPRIETOR?
S5 695 SUB()DOMAIN? OR SUBDOMAIN? OR SECOND()LEVEL()DOMAIN?
S6 666 S3 AND S5
S7 426658 (S1 OR S2)(S)S4
S8 1761276 TRANSFER? OR ASSIGN? OR REASSIGN? OR CONFER??? OR CONSIGN?
 OR SIGN?()OVER
S9 85840 REGISTRAR? ? OR DOMAIN(1W)MANAGER? ? OR DOMAIN()NAME()SYST-
 EM OR DNS
S10 6506 S8(S)S9
S11 17 S6 AND S7
S12 11 S11 NOT PY>2001
S13 10 RD (unique items)
S14 4347796 SELL OR SELLS OR SELLING OR SOLD OR RESELL? OR RESOLD OR R-
 EASSIGN?
S15 52 S6 AND S10
S16 14 S15 AND S14
S17 13 RD (unique items)
S18 7 S17 NOT PY>2001

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18/3,K/1

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18235046 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Protecting Your Domain Names

COMPUTERS TODAY, p64

May 31, 2001

JOURNAL CODE: WCOT LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 2057

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Protecting Your Domain Names

A **domain name** is your identity on the Web, so you should do everything possible to protect it from cyber-squatters. If you are a student owning a **domain name**, a small or a corporate company, your **domain name** is the one thing that distinguishes you from the thousands of others out there on the Internet. Hence, the protection of a **domain name** should not be taken lightly and must be the first thing to do after choosing...

... It is essential, therefore, that Internet users be held accountable for trademark use and misuse.

Domain Names and Trademarks

One of the first steps in establishing a Web presence is registering a **domain name**. This will be the address of your site and, especially if you are a small business, your **domain name** may become an integral part of your corporate identity.

The Internet **domain name** system (**DNS**) is based on a hierarchical system of naming rules. Although each country has been **assigned** a two-letter top level **domain** (TLD) name code, most Internet users have registered **domain names** with the non-country specific .com identifier. Each Web site requires a unique **second** level **domain name** (SLD) that is combined with a TLD. This SLD should be a memorable term which...

... Internet users identify your name with the products or services offered by your business.

The **domain name** system's structure creates at least three problems for trademark owners:

Domain name registration of an existing trademark by a non-owner (cyber-squatting)

Domain name registration of a name which is intentionally similar to an existing trademark

Domain name registration of another's trademark in a TLD other than .com, .net or .org.

Network Solutions Inc. (NSI) has administered **domain namespace** since the year 1993. **Domain name** registration has traditionally been on a first come, first served basis.

This has led to...

... importantly, mala fide intent. This is called cyber-squatting, where a third party registers a **domain name** of a famous company and asks a lot of money to relinquish the **domain name**.

Copyright Law and the Internet

The copyright law is founded on the principle that copyright...

... effective approach is sure to continue. These are some general steps which will help the **domain name** owners to avoid losing their **domain names** and identity.

Get a trademark registration: To minimise the risk of loss of your

law, lawyers who previously did not have enough work to do tend to trip...

... in the new area. In contrast, the lawyers and law firms with meaningful experience in **domain name** disputes tend to be busy and have no need to try to attract more work. It is thus rather a challenge for an innocent **domain name** owner to select competent lawyers among the ones who present themselves.

One approach is to get information from happy **domain name** users. Find some innocent **domain name** owners who have been drawn into disputes and get their advice about lawyers.

Finding competent lawyers who are experienced in **domain name** matters to represent you in a UDRP case is quite difficult. It is even more ...

...Web Developer and IT Consultant. E-mail: jhaverialay@yahoo.com

BOX 1

Country Codes and **Domain Extensions**

Have you ever seen a **Web address** that doesn't end in .com, .org, or .edu? Most likely, if the Web site...

... or the origin of business is in another country. Here's a checklist of different **domains** sorted alphabetically according to country code.

Domain Name	Country Code
--------------------	---------------------

.dz	Algeria
-----	---------

.ar	Argentina
-----	-----------

.au	Australia
-----	-----------

.at	Austria
-----	---------

.bh	Bahrain
-----	---------

.by	Belarus
-----	---------

.be...	
--------	--

... will help you to understand the types of cyberlaws and policies that govern a Web **domain name**

www.nsi.com: Network Solutions Inc. (NSI)

www.icann.org/udrp/udrp.htm: ICANN Uniform...

...Policy (UDRP)

www.patents.com/acpa.htm: Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act (ACPA)

The Top Level

Domain names :

.INT for International

.NET for Network Organisation

.ORG for Non-Profit Organisation

.COM for Commercial...

18/3,K/2

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16718566 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Philippines: Yahoo! wins dispute vs. local company over domain names
COMPUTERWORLD (PHILIPPINES)

April 30, 2001

JOURNAL CODE: FCWP LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 1011

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Philippines: Yahoo! wins dispute vs. local company over domain names

...Inc. has won a dispute against Manila-based Yahoo Computer Services (YCS) for registering the **domain names** "yahoo.com.ph" and "yahoo.ph" with DotPH, Inc., the local administrator of .ph **domain names**.

Computerworld Philippines learned that on March 21, 2001, the administrative panel of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Arbitration and Mediation Center, granted Yahoo!, Inc.'s request for the disputed **domain names** to be transferred to it.

... of Trade Industry (DTI) on Feb. 25, 1998.

According to WIPO documents, YCS registered the **domain names** yahoo.com.ph and yahoo.ph with DotPH, Inc. on May 9, 1999 and October... respectively.

On Sept. 8, 1999, Yahoo! found out that YCS owned the yahoo.com.ph **domain name** and used it to identify its Web site. Yahoo!'s counsel then sent a demand...

... received no response. Later, in May 2000, Yahoo! again discovered that YCS also owned the **domain name** "yahoo.ph".

As of Jan. 3, 2001, the **domains** names both connected to a Web site bearing the title "Imaginet International, Inc."

YAHOO!'S CONTENTIONS

Yahoo! argued that the disputed **domain names** fully incorporate its valuable and famous Yahoo! trademark within the **second -level domain names** ".ph" and ".com.ph", and are confusingly similar to the Yahoo! marks.

Yahoo! further argued that YCS does not have rights in the **domain name** by virtue of the fact that the Yahoo! mark is famous, and that YCS' use of the mark is unauthorized. Yahoo! also stated that YCS' registration and use of the **domain names** meet the bad faith requirement described in Paragraph 4(a) of the Uniform Dispute Resolution...

...have not been sued for any infringement By anyone, including Yahoo! Inc. "This was a **domain name** dispute decided on By the WIPO under the UDRP policy," said Duncan. Duncan said that YCS has never offered the **domain names** for sale. He also added that YCS was never asked to give up the **domain names**. ``The WIPO decision was that the names should be taken from YCS and transferred to..."

...trademarks. "It was a logical extension of the trade name & trademark to register the relevant **domain names** yahoo.com.ph and ycs.com.ph, he said. Duncan said that the yahoo.ph and ycs.ph **domain names** were registered when DotPH announced the new **domains** and advised all .com.ph **domain name** holders to register the .ph equivalents to safeguard their **domains**.

Asked if they were aware that they could be sued for infringement, Duncan said that...

...legally registered local business."

The YCS head said that the administrative panel said that the **domains** in question caused confusion and disrupted the business of Yahoo!. "Where is the confusion? Where is the conflict?" In the WIPO document, YCS argued that the disputed **domain names** do not contain the Yahoo! mark and that the logo and site layouts in its...

...marks.

Also in the WIPO document, YCS said that its registration and use of the **domain names** does not meet the bad faith requirement described in paragraph 4(a) of the (UDRP). It added that it is making legitimate fair use of the **domain names** without intent for commercial gain to divert customers from the Yahoo! Web site.

YCS also...

...which is the case with Yahoo!

Duncan said that DotPH made the transfer of the **domain names** to Yahoo! on the date specified by the WIPO decision, which was on March 21...

... Duncan. "My personal view on this is I do not agree with a local Internic **registrar** being authorized to decide on a first come first basis to **sell domain names**, renew **domain names**, accept payments for both and then whenever it is told by an 'independent' international body, to **transfer** them with no refund or compensation to the original legal owner."

PANEL FINDINGS

The three...

... stated that Yahoo!, Inc. has substantial trademark rights in the mark Yahoo!, and that the **domain names** in the dispute are confusingly similar to the Yahoo! mark. The panel further stated that YCS has no rights or legitimate interest in the **domain names** in dispute. However, the only thing that prevents the **domain name** yahoo.ph from being identical to the Yahoo! mark is the exclamation mark.

On March 21, 2001, the panel granted Yahoo!'s request for transfer to it of the **domain names** yahoo.ph and yahoo.com.ph.

Today, YCS' Web site can be reached only at...

...ph or www.ycs.ph.

Duncan said that three weeks after the WIPO decision, the **domain name** yahoo.com.ph still does not point to a Yahoo! Philippine site, or in fact to any Web site. "So we can see how urgently Yahoo! needed these **domains** to stop what they called the dilution of their famous name and their business'."

By...

18/3,K/3

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13174497 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Business: So, what's really in a name?

LISA FORSYTHE

HERALD (UNITED KINGDOM), p25

October 04, 2000

JOURNAL CODE: FGH LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 657

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

GREAT value is placed on the **domain name**, and much has been written on the issue of disputes. Less has been written about what a **domain name** actually is, or the organisations responsible for its administration.

So, if you want to know...

A **domain name** is the user-friendly alias for an **Internet address** - for example, 'www.microsoft.com' instead of '207.46.130. 150'. The .com reflects the purpose of the organisation - commercial - and is the top-level **domain name**. The 'microsoft' part is the **second -level domain name**.

There are currently seven generic top-level **domains**, also known as gTLDs. Anybody can register a .com, .net, or .org name, but restrictions...

... Global Registry Services, and owned by VeriSign, formerly Network Solutions Inc (NSI). It serves multiple **registrars** around the world who provide registration services to users of the Internet, under the auspices of ICANN (the Internet Corporation for **Assigned** Names and Numbers).

There are 243 country code top level **domains** (ccTLDs), each bearing a two-letter country code, so .uk is a UK-based **domain name**, .fr is for France, and so on.

Each country has an allocating office. For the...

... com, .org, or .net costs a bit more. A business (the 'registrant') should select a **domain name** that incorporates its existing business name, its main brand name, or a name which describes...

... out if a name is available, or who is the registered holder of a specific **domain name**, you need to carry out a search. BetterWhois (www.betterwhois.com) can tell you if...

...gTLDs and ccTLDs, use www.netnames.co.uk.

It is possible to register as a **domain** any name that has not already been registered. Disputes arise where the **domain name** is identical or similar to a trade mark of an existing business, and the use...

...and/or passing off.

The registration of well-known trade marks with a view to **selling** them to the owner ('cybersquatting') constitutes trade mark infringement and passing off. In the absence...

...To reduce the risk of disputes, avoid adopting a well-know brand name as your **domain name**. Prior to registering, carry out a trade mark search. You may also want to search...

18/3,K/4

DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter
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12184038 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Authority decides on more domain names

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, p7

August 01, 2000

JOURNAL CODE: FSCP LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 1173

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Authority decides on more domain names

... Assigned Names and Numbers (Icann) announced plans to approve the addition of new top-level **domains** (TLDs) (such as .com, .net, .org, .de, .jp) to the Internet's **domain - name system**.

New **domain names** will not fundamentally change how the Internet operates, but they do create more virtual "real..."

... "name space". As an individual or business person, you may soon want or need a **domain name** of your own.

Because among my other roles I am chairman of Icann (at least...

... about trademark violations to a reluctance to "pander" to commercial interests who want to operate, **sell** and make markets in the new TLDs.

On the other hand, others see no reason...

... the US, one company, Network Solutions (NSI), was getting rich in the business of registering **second -level domain names** - the words such as "amazon" in amazon.com that go before the TLD.

NSI had...

...Government's response was subtle: though it privatised administration of the Net, it did not **sell** it; it withdrew from the burden of administering it.

And it did not create the...

... in the form of a large number of accredited registrars. You can now buy a **second -level domain name** from a variety

18/3,K/5

DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter
(c) 2006 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

09935022 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Business: Can you?: A shortage of names on the net: The Internet is running out of addresses

ECONOMIST

March 04, 2000

JOURNAL CODE: FECN LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 907

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

...naming your start-up can be more arduous than financing it. This is because most **Internet addresses**, known as **domain names**, have been taken. In the .com **domain**, the most desirable online real estate, almost every recognisable word has been claimed. Entrepreneurs often...

...hand. Next week, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), which oversees the **domain name system (DNS)**, is meeting in Cairo, to discuss adding new "top-level" **domains**, the global designations such as .com and country-specific ones such as .uk (for Britain).

... friendly names to the baffling strings of numbers that identify computers online.

The top-level **domains**, such as .com, were subdivided into **second - level domains** (networks), which were in turn split into third-level **domains** (host computers), and so on. In an e-mail in 1984 Mr Postel wrote that...

... foresee the explosive growth of the Internet. And many businesses and people wanted their own **second - level domains**, in particular those ending with .com, a trend promoted by Network Solutions, a company that...

... they are in different markets. Online, one name can serve only one company, since a **web address** is a unique locator. Worse, businesses need a good **web name**, because it attracts traffic. One reason why Barnes & Noble struggled against Amazon was that its...

...www.barnesandnoble.com, now www.bn.com) was ungainly.

Technically, you can easily add new **domains** - as happens whenever a country claims its two-letter code. The DNS, experts say, could safely support several thousand top-level **domains**. Indeed, Mr Postel proposed adding 150 new **domains** as early as 1996. But his plan was fiercely contested - for the very same reasons...

... money in their names and have often fought or bought off "cybersquatters", people who register **web addresses** merely to **sell** them later. New **domains** risk diluting these brands and might also increase the costs of policing them. So before ICANN creates new **domains**, trademark-owners argue, all the names in existing **domains** should first be used.

But others retort that corporate intellectual property should not be protected...

... limits on the name space of the Internet. Anyway, they argue, business exaggerates the costs. **Domain** disputes can be settled according to a set of rules, called the Uniform Dispute Resolution...

...ICANN and has successfully resolved eight cases. Policing costs could be reduced if top-level **domain** registries made their databases easy to search, so that potential conflicts were automatically identified.

Despite...

... group within ICANN has hammered out a consensus to create some new global top-level **domains**. To start with, these would number only six to ten, and more would not be...

... owners want certain safeguards, such as protection of famous and well-known trademarks in all **domains**. Their opponents want ICANN to declare that it will gradually add 500 new **domains** in the next three years.

To complicate things further, ICANN also faces disputes about the administration of the new **domains**. Detailed arguments are likely over how ICANN should select new **domains** and how to define which companies should keep the registries of addresses that they contain...

... a non-profit basis? Can any firm make a business from allotting names a new **domain**?

Whatever the outcome, ICANN should not forget the poor old Internet user. More top **domains** promises more choice and innovation. The European Union could fulfil a dream by launching .eu...

...and call up the subscriber's web page. On the other hand, with too many **domains**, the Internet risks becoming so confusing that consumers will react by sticking more fiercely to...

18/3,K/6

DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter
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08279466 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Network Solutions to Fully Implement Prepayment Policy for Domain Name Registrations
BUSINESS WIRE
November 17, 1999
JOURNAL CODE: WBWE LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 564

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Network Solutions to Fully Implement Prepayment Policy for Domain Name Registrations

...March 9, 2000.

Under the terms of the accreditation agreement with the Internet

Corporation for **Assigned** Names and Numbers (ICANN), Network Solutions and all **registrars** are required to obtain a reasonable assurance of payment of registration fees prior to activating **second -level domain names**. Examples of reasonable assurance include credit card payments, general commercial terms extended to creditworthy customers...

... assurance of payment, provided that the obligation to pay becomes final and irrevocable by the **domain name** holder upon activation of the registration.

... policy which gives Internet users the flexibility to pay for their .com, .net and .org **Web addresses** by credit card at the time of their online registration. The new model is in...

... benefits. First, they will experience an expedited, real-time purchase by securing and confirming a **Web address** in a simple point-and-click process that eliminates the need to receive a return...

... and paperwork. Second, the new purchase process will discourage "cybersquatters" and other speculators who register **Web addresses** with the intent of **reselling** them and often do not pay, effectively removing the **domain names** they register from the market.

In July 1999, Network Solutions also notified channel partners of...

...Network Solutions

Founded in 1979, Network Solutions, Inc. (NASDAQ: NSOL) pioneered the development of registering **Web addresses** ending in .com, .net, .org and .edu. Network Solutions also provides Internet Technology Services that...

...information, see the <http://www.networksolutions.com> Web site.

Network Solutions registers the majority of **Web addresses** worldwide through various channels including more than 80 domestic and 145 international companies in its...

18/3,K/7

DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter
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08148205 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Addressing the IP needs of your organisation.

Network addressing is key to enterprise computing, and its proper
Ken Mann.

NETWORK NEWS, p28

November 03, 1999

JOURNAL CODE: WNNS LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 1714

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

IP addresses are a reference point for communications between workstations on a network. A great deal of **IP addressing** software has been developed, but much of it assumes that the number of remote locations ...

... business systems. If this does not happen then communications with remote network resources will fail.

IP addresses can also be **reassigned** to a different sub-net of the network.

... can communicate with each other.

Here are 15 guidelines that will help you manage network **IP**

addresses efficiently.

1 Automate the administration

IP network addresses, and the associated names used by directories...

... other. Network addressing will impact the deployment of applications that support new products or services. **IP address** management will also affect a company's ability to communicate with its customers and suppliers

...

...of this, tools that automate an administrator's tasks are essential.

2 Problems with managing **IP addresses**

Network administrators often face the same set of common problems:

- Within a company network, the allocation and configuration of thousands of **IP addresses** in TCP/IP software can be a daunting task. So much so that any additions or changes often need the manual intervention of a network administrator to assign new **IP addresses**.

- Simple approaches to tracking addresses, such as an electronic spreadsheet, may work for small networks...

...make it impossible to connect devices on the network.

5 Use CIDR

The number of **IP addresses** that a company can allocate depends on the class of IP network assigned to that...

... company is quite small - with fewer than 1,000 nodes for example - then Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) may be the answer. CIDR allows companies to obtain the exact number of...

... of these switches being attached to each router port - so more devices and their associated **IP addresses** are then included in each sub-net. This can make it difficult to include all...

... second sub-net mask, this is done by adding an extended network prefix to the **IP address**. The downside is that this added information will increase the complexity of address calculation, making errors more likely.

9 Use an **IP address** management tool

Although the problems associated with **IP address** management may seem daunting, ...but be aware of its problems

A number of alternatives allow the automated assignment of **IP addressees**.

In the past, organisations have relied upon RARP (Reverse Address Resolution Protocol) and BootP (Bootstrap Protocol) for workstations to obtain **IP addresses** from the network. Unfortunately they only support static allocation.

When using DHCP, a machine boots up, requests and is then assigned a new **IP address** 'lease'. No manual configuration is necessary and so creates a more plug-and-play network. Unfortunately, this ability to dynamically allocate an **IP address** increases the probability of a particular computer being assigned more than one address in a...

... cause other problems as well - for example some firewalls and other internet security products track **IP addresses** on the assumption the address will uniquely identify a computer. If they cannot map a...

...Limitations of DHCP

While dynamic address assignment can reduce the administrative effort needed to configure **IP addresses**, some network devices still require the manual assignment of static addresses.

Many servers, including DHCP and **DNS** servers, need to be known to other users at start-up, and as a result should be **assigned** static

addresses.

These critical servers need to be assigned addresses manually even if DHCP is...

... servers, every time a new host entry is added to the DHCP database, corresponding host **domain names** must be added to the DNS server.

Failure to update DNS when updating a DHCP...

...host name.

13 Limitations of DNS

Network managers need a way to prevent the same **IP address** from being issued to more than one user on the network. DHCP servers commonly verify addresses by using a 'ping' service to make sure an **IP address** isn't already in use. The ping utility broadcasts packets with a specific **IP address**, and if there is a computer on the network using that address, it sends back...

...their workstation running.

14 Using Dynamic DNS

DNS provides names for various network resources, including **IP addresses**.

DNS servers provide this functionality on behalf of DNS clients embedded in all PCs, workstations or other servers.

It normally only works with static **IP addresses** but a relatively new feature which is provided by some vendors is dynamic DNS. This...

...DNS servers - workstations can then be reached by an associated name.

15 Best practice for **IP address** management

Large organisations need to balance the demand for DNS servers from different network services...

...DNS and DHCP services. Each building could be a standalone unit and made into a **sub - domain** so that it will not be dependent on the primary server at the data centre...

Set Items Description
S1 1104517 (DOMAIN OR IP OR WEB OR INTERNET) () (NAME? OR ADDRESS?) OR -
 DOMAIN? ? OR UNIFORM()RESOURCE()LOCATOR? OR URL OR URLs
S2 532 SUB()DOMAIN? OR SUBDOMAIN? OR SECOND()LEVEL()DOMAIN?
S3 1566525 LEASE? OR LEASING OR RENT??? OR CHARTER? OR HIRE OR LICENS-
 ??? OR SUBLICENSE? OR SUBLEAS? OR SUBLET?
S4 3055451 OBTAIN??? OR ACQUIR??? OR ATTAIN??? OR GET
S5 1098226 OWNER? ? OR HOLDER? OR POSSESSOR? OR PROPRIETOR?
S6 941726 TRANSFER? OR ASSIGN? OR REASSIGN? OR CONFER??? OR CONSIGN?
 OR SIGN?()OVER
S7 22347 REGISTRAR? ? OR DOMAIN(1W)MANAGER? ? OR DOMAIN()NAME()SYST-
 EM OR DNS
S8 2230302 SELL OR SELLS OR SELLING OR SOLD OR RESELL? OR RESOLD OR R-
 EASSIGN?
S9 77 (S3 OR S4) (3N) (S1 OR S2) (5N) S5
S10 427 S6(3N) (S1 OR S2) (5N) S7
S11 1563 S8(4N) (S1 OR S2)
S12 47 (S9 OR S10) AND S11
S13 28 S12 NOT PY>2001
S14 27 RD (unique items)
S15 27 RD (unique items)
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 Business Wire.
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
 (c) 1999 Business Wire
File 476:Financial Times Fulltext 1982-2006/May 02
 (c) 2006 Financial Times Ltd
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
 (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 San Jose Mercury News
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc

15/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02546963 208742951

Domain names management: A strategy for electronic commerce security
Clark, Mary A; Chou, David C; Yen, David C
Information Management & Computer Security v9n5 PP: 225-232 2001
ISSN: 0968-5227 JRNL CODE: IMCS
WORD COUNT: 4601

...TEXT: is DeltaComm, an Internet Service Provider in North Carolina.

Cybersquatting occurs when someone registered a **domain name** and then tried to **sell** it at an inflated price. For example, Dennis Toeppen registered Panavision's trademarks as one...the Internet community to oversee certain Internet domain name functions. ICANN assumes responsibility for the **IP address** space allocation, protocol parameter **assignment**, **domain name system** management, and the "A" root server system management in September 2000.

DNSO, PSO, and ASO...

15/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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02290760 93484167
Protecting Web domain names
Ruhnka, John C; Bagby, John W
CPA Journal v71n11 PP: 62-65 Nov 2001
ISSN: 0732-8435 JRNL CODE: CPA
WORD COUNT: 3275

...TEXT: for their web address. Cybersquatters register a company's name, trademarks, or close variants as **domain names** with the intent to **resell** them. Angry employees, industry critics, disgruntled suppliers or customers, or even competitors, can engage in...s intent to divert web traffic from the mark owner;

- * The cybersquatter's offer to **sell** the **domain name** to the mark owner,
- * Whether the cybersquatter gave misleading information in registering the domain name...

...registered the disputed domain name first, used it in legitimate commerce, and not attempted to **sell** the **domain name** to Hasbro.
The test for determining whether the name of a living person has been...

...of a living person, if it is done with the specific intent to profit by **selling** the **domain name**. The ACPA is aimed at protecting individuals from having their names registered by persons or...contested domain name) for an ACPA lawsuit. Under the ACPA, where the trademark owner cannot obtain personal legal jurisdiction over the registered **owner** of the **domain name** or where it does not receive replies to notices sent to the owner at both...

15/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02216218 78850189
.cpa.pro: New Web destination
Kurtz, Janell M; Zupanc, Thomas; Wells, Wayne R
CPA Journal v71n8 PP: 56-57 Aug 2001
ISSN: 0732-8435 JRNL CODE: CPA
WORD COUNT: 1584

...TEXT: have a better chance of finding what they're looking for.

Background

The Internet's domain name system is coordinated and managed by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), a nonprofit, private-- sector corporation formed by a broad coalition of...

...UDRP). Successful suits have required a demonstration of bad faith, such as: an offer to sell the domain name following on the heels of registration; a pattern of registering trademarked names; fictitious entities created...

15/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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02183124 74683995
It's time to become master of your domains
Snyder, Joel
Network World v18n26 PP: 53 Jun 25, 2001
ISSN: 0887-7661 JRNL CODE: NWW
WORD COUNT: 501

...TEXT: next payment is due and what your contacts and name servers are. If you have IP addresses assigned to you, don't forget to verify your reverse DNS mapping at the domain in-addr.arpa as well.

* Compare your list to reality. The Internet is changing every...

...the reason there are multiple registrars is so that companies can make lots of money selling you domain names, not to make your life easier. Deal with one company and one modification system.

* Prepay...

15/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02177283 74185525
"Location, location, location" in cyberspace: E-commerce and the domain name system
Tiller, Emerson H
Texas Business Review PP: 1-5 Jun 2001
ISSN: 0040-4209 JRNL CODE: TBU
WORD COUNT: 1941

...TEXT: cybersquatting." (The cybersquatter is someone, other than the company holding the trademark, who registers a domain with the intent to sell it to the trademark holder or to use it otherwise to the detriment of the...ICANN approval. For example, New.net, a start-up company based in Pasadena, Calif., began selling domain names in March 2001 with suffixes not approved by ICANN. Among the choices are ".kids, ... sport...

...Distribution of Top Ten TLD Names by Host Count January 2001

A Glossary of Acronyms

DNS domain name system
TLD top level domain

ccTLD country code top level domain

ICANN Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

UDRP Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy

ACPA Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act...

15/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02175577 73591899

The best laid plans: How unrestrained arbitration decisions have corrupted the uniform domain name dispute resolution policy

Stewart, Ian L

Federal Communications Law Journal v53n3 PP: 509-532 May 2001

ISSN: 0163-7606 JRNL CODE: FCL

WORD COUNT: 6863

...TEXT: ICANN was formed.

ICANN is a "non-profit corporation... formed to assume responsibility for the IP address space allocation, protocol parameter assignment, domain name system management, and root server system management functions previously performed under U.S. Government contract by..."

...domain names of well-known and other trademarks in the hope of being able to sell the domain names [back] to the owners of those marks'" for a profit."⁸ Reverse domain name hijacking...written and produced exclusively by [her]."⁶⁰ Hogarth argued that, while he had registered the domain name in hopes of selling it to Winterson, he should be able to keep the site because he registered the...in the Policy describe the standard cybersquatting scenario—an individual buys a large number of domain names simply to sell them off at higher prices or to disrupt the business of a competitor."¹ The last...

15/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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02107584 66496746

SnapNames back-orders domain names

Marsan, Carolyn Duffy
Network World v18n2 PP: 29, 32 Jan 8, 2001
ISSN: 0887-7661 JRNL CODE: NWW
WORD COUNT: 805

...TEXT: alerts to the owner or to the prospective owner. The service alerts owners if a domain name expires, is transferred to a different registrar , or is hijacked by another Web server. If the domain name expires, SnapNames will buy it back on the current owner's or prospective owner's...

...names. For example, VeriSign in October purchased GreatDomains.com, an auction site that helps owners resell their domain names .

"More money exchanges hands with the resale of a domain name vs. the sale of..."

15/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02070952 60961171
InfoBlox simplifies DNS/DHCP configuration
Connor, Deni
Network World v17n39 PP: 34 Sep 25, 2000
ISSN: 0887-7661 JRNL CODE: NWW
WORD COUNT: 390

...TEXT: to locate these domains or servers. Whenever machines move from one location to another, their IP address may need to be reassigned . The process of reusing and assigning new IP addresses can be tiresome to maintain and...

...DHCP software, which is located on the server, is used to automate the process of assigning IP addresses .

When a DNS One appliance is installed, it reads into memory the IP addresses that have been assigned , keeps track of them and the domains they are assigned to, and assigns new addresses when needed.

DNS One appliances would be installed in the network between the Internet and the company's...

15/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02060789 56576584
China rushes to catch up with the internet
Kennedy, Gabriela
International Financial Law Review v19n7 PP: 36-39 Jul 2000
ISSN: 0262-6969 JRNL CODE: IFL
WORD COUNT: 3928

...TEXT: passing an annual inspection. Domain names may be amended or cancelled but they cannot be sold or transferred .

China's domain name system is not without its problems. First,

statistics show that even Chinese companies prefer a dot...

15/3,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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02018847 53074792
The business of domain names
Ojala, Marydee
Online v24n3 PP: 78-80 May/Jun 2000
ISSN: 0146-5422 JRNL CODE: ONL
WORD COUNT: 1967

...TEXT: a reality, the costs for brand name protection will suddenly increase at least seven-fold.

SELLING DOMAIN NAMES

The sale of domain names has become big business. Bank of America in early February profited from **selling** their **domain names**. The document delivery company Information Express sold express.com to DVD EXPRESS for \$2 million...

...2000. Information Express now uses the domain name ieonline.com. Independent information professional Glenna Rhodes **sold** her **domain name** for "a mid-range five-figure number" in late 1999. Her tale was documented in...

...a real situation. If you have registered your business name with your state but never **obtained** a **domain name** or trademark, can a **proprietor** of pornographic Web sites register your business name as his domain site? This is another...

15/3,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01955038 46403785
Scuttling the cyberpirates
Janoff, Barry
Progressive Grocer v78n11 PP: 61-64 Nov 1999
ISSN: 0033-0787 JRNL CODE: PGR
WORD COUNT: 1731

...TEXT: formed under U.S. government supervision to oversee responsibility for coordinating the management of the **domain name system (DNS)**, the allocation of address space, the **assignment** of protocol parameters, and the management of the root server system around the world. No...

...individuals who "register trademark names in bad faith with the intent of making money from **selling** the **domain names**." SB 1255 also is intended to protect Internet users from companies or individuals who use...

15/3,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01891610 05-42602

GPRS' constant connection

Zsigo, Konstantin J

Wireless Review v16n10 PP: 44-46 May 15, 1999

ISSN: 1097-3893 JRNL CODE: WLR

WORD COUNT: 958

...TEXT: 000ms at a rate of 115kb/s. The terminals can have either static or dynamic IP addresses assigned to them, and domain name services (DNS) are supported in both directions. This allows wireless terminals to receive a domain name and...

...be given higher priority over others, assigned and managed by the carrier. These high-priority IP addresses presumably would be sold as a premium service.

To maximize efficiency, the service bypasses the voice-switching network and...

15/3,K/13 (Item 13 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01623590 02-74579

Intellectual property in cyberspace

Maloney, Marilyn C

Business Lawyer v53n1 PP: 225-249 Nov 1997

ISSN: 0007-6899 JRNL CODE: BLW

WORD COUNT: 11565

...TEXT: policy led to the cottage industry of "cybersquatting" in which individuals would apply for and obtain domain names and then sell them back to the owner of the related trademark for a profit.¹⁷

Owners of trademarks and service marks decided...

15/3,K/14 (Item 14 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01522636 01-73624

Transfer of DNS to private control irks industry execs

Semilof, Margie

Computer Reseller News n759 PP: 102 Oct 20, 1997

ISSN: 0893-8377 JRNL CODE: CRN

WORD COUNT: 478

ABSTRACT: The International Policy Oversight Committee was working to transition to a new domain name system (DNS). It had transferred power of Internet management offshore to the Swiss-based International Telecommunications Union. The action was...

...TEXT: of Representatives Science committee here. The hearing was held to determine the status of the domain name system (DNS) and its transfer from the National Science Foundation and Network Solutions Inc. to private control in March 1998...

...largely paid for by the U.S. government and taxpayers.

"Resellers can't make money reselling domain names , but we have to

make sure the market continues to expand and we can easily...

15/3,K/15 (Item 1 from file: 610)
DIALOG(R) File 610:Business Wire
(c) 2006 Business Wire. All rts. reserv.

00539768 20010618169B0102 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Seattle Registrar First to Qualify for .info Certification; Certification Enables eNom to immediately Register .info Domains
Business Wire
Monday, June 18, 2001 09:32 EDT
JOURNAL CODE: BW LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWswire
WORD COUNT: 437

TEXT:
eNom, Inc., the 9th largest Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) accredited domain name registrar, received certification to provide .info domain names to its customers.

eNom was the first registrar...

...name registration company. eNom is one of the only domain name registrars operating its own domain name server, allowing access for resellers, businesses and consumers to eNom's superior technology and providing quick registration, better domain name...

15/3,K/16 (Item 2 from file: 610)
DIALOG(R) File 610:Business Wire
(c) 2006 Business Wire. All rts. reserv.

00238175 20000321081B7203 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Coveted Domain Name 'NS.com' to be Sold At Auction On April 7; Large Turnout Expected From Companies Seeking to Heighten Brand Awareness
Business Wire
Tuesday, March 21, 2000 10:05 EST
JOURNAL CODE: BW LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWswire
WORD COUNT: 1,097

Coveted Domain Name 'NS.com' to be Sold At Auction On April 7; Large Turnout Expected From Companies Seeking to Heighten Brand Awareness

TEXT:
The highly coveted domain name NS.com will be sold at an online auction starting today and ending 5:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time...

...that was formed to take over responsibility for the IP address space allocation, protocol parameter assignment, domain name system management, and root server system management functions now performed under U.S. Government contract by ...

15/3,K/17 (Item 1 from file: 613)
DIALOG(R) File 613:PR Newswire
(c) 2006 PR Newswire Association Inc. All rts. reserv.

00688331 20011211LATU002 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Applied Semantics Naming Solutions' Division Launches Prod.
PR Newswire
Tuesday, December 11, 2001 07:56 EST
JOURNAL CODE: PR LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSWIRE
WORD COUNT: 648

TEXT:

...a comprehensive database of 65,000 previously-owned, premium domain names for instant sale and **transfer**. This new product enables **domain name registrars** to offer their customers direct and easy access to high quality domain names -- providing a...

...Aftermarket DomainSearch adds to our arsenal of products which continue to revolutionize the buying and **selling** experience of **domain names** to enable our customers to generate more revenues and receive a high ROI."

DomainSearch product...

15/3,K/18 (Item 2 from file: 613)
DIALOG(R) File 613:PR Newswire
(c) 2006 PR Newswire Association Inc. All rts. reserv.

00674112 20011112LAM053 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
SRSplus Explodes Onto the Domain Scene
PR Newswire
Monday, November 12, 2001 07:03 EST
JOURNAL CODE: PR LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSWIRE
WORD COUNT: 479

TEXT:

...registration partners around the world announced today that it has made significant strides in attracting **domain name resellers** to its Partner Program. SRSplus offers its Partners the best total package in the industry...

...robust reseller tools. After just eight weeks of operation, SRSplus has signed up over 200 **domain name resellers** to its program from around the globe. SRSplus has demonstrated its global reach. With multilingual...
...expanding its list of Partner tools, such as an e-mail handler, an updated robust **transfer** tool and a **domain manager** tool that Partners can make available directly to their customers.

"We've worked hard to make SRSplus the very best place for resellers to obtain their domain names," says Lou Kerner, Chief Executive Officer of SRSplus. "We're well on our way to..."

15/3,K/19 (Item 3 from file: 613)
DIALOG(R) File 613:PR Newswire
(c) 2006 PR Newswire Association Inc. All rts. reserv.

00641543 20010913LAVIQ1 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
New.net Calls for Greater Reliance on Competitive Market
PR Newswire
Thursday, September 13, 2001 16:20 EDT
JOURNAL CODE: PR LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSWIRE
WORD COUNT: 653

TEXT:

...paper examines the role of the private market in setting policy for the Internet's Domain Name System (DNS).
The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), operating under contract with the U.S. Department of Commerce, currently...

...net
New.net (<http://www.new.net>) is building the Internet's leading market-driven domain name registry business by selling domain names with logical, easy-to-remember top-level domain extensions that make the Internet easier to...

...exist alongside the traditional naming systems currently in use on the Internet. New.net's domain names, which the company began selling in March 2001, are currently accessible by over 42 million Internet users worldwide, including over...

15/3,K/20 (Item 4 from file: 613)
DIALOG(R) File 613:PR Newswire
(c) 2006 PR Newswire Association Inc. All rts. reserv.

00582024 20010530LAW041 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
New.Net Calls for Greater Reliance on Competitive Market Forces in Governing The Internet Domain Name System
PR Newswire
Wednesday, May 30, 2001 08:05 EDT
JOURNAL CODE: PR LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSWIRE
WORD COUNT: 649

TEXT:

...paper examines the role of the private market in setting policy for the Internet's Domain Name System (DNS).

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), operating under contract with the U.S. Department of Commerce, currently...

...net

New.net (<http://www.new.net>) is building the Internet's leading market-driven domain name registry business by selling domain names with logical, easy-to-remember top-level domain extensions that make the Internet easier to...

...exist alongside the traditional naming systems currently in use on the Internet. New.net's domain names, which the company began selling in March 2001, are currently accessible by over 42 million Internet users worldwide, including over...

15/3,K/21 (Item 5 from file: 613)
DIALOG(R) File 613:PR Newswire
(c) 2006 PR Newswire Association Inc. All rts. reserv.

00468302 20001128CA052 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Big Picture Products to Be Promoted by Major Domain Name Supplier
PR Newswire
Tuesday, November 28, 2000 07:30 EST
JOURNAL CODE: PR NEWSWIRE, INTERACTIVE CONNECTION LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSWIRE
WORD COUNT: 707

TEXT:
...commerce line of products and services to their customers and in turn, Big Picture will resell Registrars.com domain name services. Domain registration services allow website owners to obtain Web addresses including the popular .com, .net, and .org domains.

Registrars.com, a San Francisco based company...

15/3,K/22 (Item 6 from file: 613)
DIALOG(R) File 613:PR Newswire
(c) 2006 PR Newswire Association Inc. All rts. reserv.

00371193 20000711NYTU145 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Tucows Leads Domain Name Registration Industry with Unique Batch Transfer Capability
PR Newswire
Tuesday, July 11, 2000 14:47 EDT
JOURNAL CODE: PR LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSWIRE
WORD COUNT: 402

TEXT:
...distributor of e-business services and applications on the Internet and one of the top domain name registrars, has announced an industry leading advancement in domain name registration capabilities that allows Tucows' Business Partners to

transfer

large batches of domain names from their current registrar to Tucows OpenSRS system quickly, safely and easily. More specifically, this new automated batch transfer...

...With a network of more than 3,700 Internet Service Providers, Web hosting companies and Domain Name Resellers in more than 90 countries around the world, we believe Tucows to be the largest...

15/3,K/23 (Item 7 from file: 613)
DIALOG(R)File 613:PR Newswire
(c) 2006 PR Newswire Association Inc. All rts. reserv.

00343256 20000530CGTU012 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Regselect Offers Independent Advice About Dotcom Domain Deals
PR Newswire
Tuesday, May 30, 2000 08:03 EDT
JOURNAL CODE: PR LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSWIRE
WORD COUNT: 395

RegSelect is not a domain registrar and it doesn't sell domains -- so it's a trustworthy source for independent advice. Not only does it provide up...

...service for those who have already registered a domain. Its directory shows the cost of transferring a domain to another registrar -- because no Net domain is permanently tied to the first registrar that signed it up. It is possible and sometimes desirable to transfer a domain to another registrar .

About RegSelect
RegSelect is a Pennsylvania-based venture founded and compiled by technology journalists from...

15/3,K/24 (Item 8 from file: 613)
DIALOG(R)File 613:PR Newswire
(c) 2006 PR Newswire Association Inc. All rts. reserv.

00204259 19991028ATTH016 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Image Online Design Issues Statement on ICANN
PR Newswire
Thursday, October 28, 1999 10:16 EDT
JOURNAL CODE: PR LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSWIRE
WORD COUNT: 461

...received, decisions like:

- * expediting a Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy, one that allows for the easy reassignment of domain names
- * registrar guidelines that included a \$1 domain name tax
- * a gerrymandered DNSO without individual participation
- * removing accountability from the At-Large membership

* extending...

15/3,K/25 (Item 1 from file: 813)
DIALOG(R) File 813:PR Newswire
(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc. All rts. reserv.

1270304 LAM053
Frost & Sullivan: Learn the Necessary Tools to Become a Successful Leader In the U.S. Markets for Internet Services

DATE: May 4, 1998 08:09 EDT WORD COUNT: 1,166

...4 (BGP4), commercial Internet exchange (CIX), competitive local exchange carriers (CLEC), customer premises equipment (CPE), domain name system (DNS), federal Internet exchange (FIX), file transfer protocol (FTP), hyper test mark-up language (HTML), Internet assigned numbers authority (IANA), Internet protocol...

... integration (SI), transmission control protocol (TCP), transmission control protocol/Internet protocol (TCP/IP), top level domains (TLD), UNIX, value added resellers (VAR), virtual circuits (VC), virtual private network (VPN), and digital subscriber line technologies (xDSL).

Companies...

15/3,K/26 (Item 1 from file: 634)
DIALOG(R) File 634:San Jose Mercury
(c) 2006 San Jose Mercury News. All rts. reserv.

10295122
CYBER COMBAT MORGAN STANLEY BATTLES FATHER, SON OVER DOMAIN NAME RIGHTS
San Jose Mercury News (SJ) - Friday, October 22, 1999
By: CHRIS O'BRIEN, Mercury News Staff Writer
Edition: Morning Final Section: Business Page: 1C
Word Count: 1,010

... Ivan Wong. They say Morgan Stanley filed a lawsuit against them after they refused to sell the domain name to the company, which wanted it for a new online trading service it unveiled Wednesday.

Morgan Stanley, however, claims the father and son team are actually cybersquatters, who registered the domain name hoping to later sell it. The senior Wong denies that, but acknowledges registering more than 50 domain names through...

...that the law in this area is still very much evolving.

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, a non-profit corporation that oversees the domain name system, has proposed an arbitration system for settling these types of disputes.

For now, Wong's...

15/3,K/27 (Item 2 from file: 634)
DIALOG(R) File 634:San Jose Mercury
(c) 2006 San Jose Mercury News. All rts. reserv.

09530060

**NEW NET DOMAINS READY CYBERSPACE: U.S. TODAY TO OK ADDING 5 ADDRESS
SUFFIXES FOR WEB.**

San Jose Mercury News (SJ) - Friday, January 30, 1998

By: MERCURY NEWS STAFF AND WIRE REPORTS

Edition: Morning Final Section: Business Page: 1C

Word Count: 957

... distribution of toll-free 800 and 888 numbers in North America. A database of names assigned in each top-level domain would be held by a registry company. Registrar firms that want to assign names in a domain would check the database to ensure the name isn't taken.

The report does not...

... new top-level domains would be called. The companies that would manage the databases and sell the domain names would have to be approved by the new corporation. Industry experts expect Network Solutions to...

Set	Items	Description
S1	560747	(DOMAIN OR IP OR WEB OR INTERNET) () (NAME? OR ADDRESS?) OR - DOMAIN? ? OR UNIFORM()RESOURCE()LOCATOR? OR URL OR URLs
S2	1686	SUB()DOMAIN? OR SUBDOMAIN? OR SECOND()LEVEL()DOMAIN?
S3	4416192	LEASE? OR LEASING OR RENT??? OR CHARTER? OR HIRE OR LICENS- ??? OR SUBLICENSE? OR SUBLEAS? OR SUBLET?
S4	7774833	OBTAIN??? OR ACQUIR??? OR ATTAIN??? OR GET
S5	2565862	OWNER? ? OR HOLDER? OR POSSESSOR? OR PROPRIETOR?
S6	2244456	TRANSFER? OR ASSIGN? OR REASSIGN? OR CONFER??? OR CONSIGN? OR SIGN?()OVER
S7	53874	REGISTRAR? ? OR DOMAIN(1W)MANAGER? ? OR DOMAIN()NAME()SYST- EM OR DNS
S8	6332504	SELL OR SELLS OR SELLING OR SOLD OR RESELL? OR RESOLD OR R- EASSIGN?
S9	254	(S3 OR S4) (4N) (S1 OR S2) (5N) S5
S10	1360	S6(3N) (S1 OR S2) (5N) S7
S11	4232	S8(3N) (S1 OR S2)
S12	126	(S9 OR S10) AND S11
S13	79	(S9 OR S10) (4S) S11
S14	40	S13 NOT PY>2001
S15	24	RD (unique items)
File	9:Business & Industry(R)	Jul/1994-2006/Apr 28 (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File	275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)	1983-2006/Apr 28 (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File	621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)	1985-2006/May 01 (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File	636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)	1987-2006/Apr 28 (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File	16:Gale Group PROMT(R)	1990-2006/May 01 (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File	160:Gale Group PROMT(R)	1972-1989 (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File	148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB	1976-2006/May 01 (c) 2006 The Gale Group

15/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 9)
DIALOG(R)File 9:Business & Industry(R)
(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02383133 Supplier Number: 24760678
Fast Breaks: You're for Sale
(VeriSign is selling customized data from its Network Solutions subsidiary's Web address database involving 6 mil domain name holders)
Interactive Week, v 8, n 7, p 15
February 19, 2001
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ISSN: 1078-7259 (United States)
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Abstract

ABSTRACT:
VeriSign is selling customized data from its Network Solutions Inc (NSI) subsid's **Web address** database. Data concerning 6 mil **domain name holders** are being **sold** as NSI is still monetizing assets **obtained** when it had a monopoly in the domain name registration sector. However, privacy advocates are...

15/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 9)
DIALOG(R)File 9:Business & Industry(R)
(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01954309 Supplier Number: 25437389 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Tonga's Domain Registration For Long-Term Planners
(Tonic Domains (US) offering long-term Internet domain names to businesses)

Newsbytes News Network, p N/A
September 23, 1999
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal (United States)
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 407

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:
...Bob Cullinan told Newsbytes that it was an incident just like that for a ".to" **domain holder** that inspired the company to offer the longer **leases**.

But **domain holders** would have to pay for the 25-year option to get an annual fee that...

...millions of ".com" addresses are already spoken for, there are plenty of opportunities for Tongan **domains**. Since Tonga began **selling** its **domain** space in June, 1997, 30,000 addresses have been purchased, he said.

Additionally, some marketers...

...is the uniform resource locator (URL) and e-mail redirector V3 of the Netherlands, which **resells** access to such **domains** as "go.to", "surf.to" and "listen.to."

Tonic Domains Corp. can be reached on...

15/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02517588 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 76330091 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
ICANN Completes .Name Contract.(Company Business and Marketing)
McGuire, David
Newsbytes, NWSB01187007
July 5, 2001
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 256 LINE COUNT: 00024

The staff of the Internet Corporation for **Assigned Names and Numbers** (ICANN) - which manages the worldwide **Domain Name System** (DNS) - has wrapped up negotiations with Global Name Registry Ltd. The ICANN board now has seven...

...operating structure, .name will set aside family names (smith, miller, etc.). The company will then **sell Web addresses** that are broken down by first and last name (e.g. john.doe.name).

Two...

15/3,K/4 (Item 2 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02475528 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 69757055 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
NHL To Score Canadian Domain As Name-Saving Deadline Nears.
Bonisteel, Steven
Newsbytes, NWSB01031001
Jan 30, 2001
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 802 LINE COUNT: 00067

... all-comers with an approach that closely mirrors the policies and procedures in place to **assign** dot-com, dot-net and dot-org domains, including a slate of competitive **domain - name registrars** who **resell** registration services.

In less than two months, 100,000 new domains have been registered, CIRA...

15/3,K/5 (Item 3 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02460989 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 68647397 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Choosing a Domain Name Registrar - There are plenty of options for recording your Internet identity. Here's what to look for.(Internet/Web/Online Service Information)
Randall, Neil
PC Magazine, 90
Jan 16, 2001
ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 3079 LINE COUNT: 00241

... html. Many registration sites simply act as resellers for accredited registrars. \$10 Domains (www.10-domains.com) **sells** for Parava Networks (www.parava.com), for example.

Contract: We'd all like to think...for more than a year, though. First, there might be restrictions on your ability to **transfer** the

domain name should the **registrar** give poor service. Second, the **registrar** could go out of business, leaving your **domain name** unhosted (**domains** are hosted on the **registrar's DNS servers**). Once again, check the policies closely.

Delay: Even when you register and pay for...

15/3,K/6 (Item 4 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02333569 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 55888620 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Tonga's Domain Registration For Long-Term Planners 09/23/99 >BY Steven Bonisteel.

Newsbytes, NA

Sept 23, 1999

LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 441 LINE COUNT: 00038

... Bob Cullinan told Newsbytes that it was an incident just like that for a ".to" **domain holder** that inspired the company to offer the longer leases .

But **domain holders** would have to pay for the 25-year option to get an annual fee that...

...millions of ".com" addresses are already spoken for, there are plenty of opportunities for Tongan **domains** . Since Tonga began **selling** its **domain space** in June, 1997, 30,000 addresses have been purchased, he said.

Additionally, some marketers...

...is the uniform resource locator (URL) and e-mail redirector V3 of the Netherlands, which **resells** access to such **domains** as "go.to", "surf.to" and "listen.to."

Tonic Domains Corp. can be reached on...

15/3,K/7 (Item 5 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02080572 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19576982 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The high-stakes game of domain names. (Internet domain names) (PC Week Netweek) (Internet/Web/Online Service Information)

Dutcher, William

PC Week, v14, n29, p73(2)

July 7, 1997

ISSN: 0740-1604 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1302 LINE COUNT: 00107

... name registrations. At that time, the NSF didn't address the issue of buying and **selling domain names** directly, nor did it issue policies or RFCs (Requests for Comment) on **domain - name transfers** .

Today, Network Solutions Inc., of Herndon, Va., the official **registrar** of **domain names** for the Internet's .com, .org, .net, .edu and .gov domains, doesn't address the...

15/3,K/8 (Item 6 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02035052 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19125111 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Solve the address mess. (Cisco Systems' Cisco DNS/DHCP Manager, Isotro Network Management's NetID 2.1 and Quadrtek Systems' QIP 3.0 IP management tools) (includes related articles on QIP 3.0 and on TCP/IP services) (Software Review)(Evaluation)

Rigney, Steve

PC Magazine, v16, n5, pE01(5)

March 4, 1997

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 4033 LINE COUNT: 00304

... static and temporary IP addresses, and in some cases names, to network devices. DHCP can **reassign IP addresses** to devices on the fly.

DHCP lease

The length of time a DHCP client can use an **IP address**. DHCP leases are **assigned** by the DHCP server software.

DNS (Domain Name System)

A distributed database that maps network devices' **IP addresses** to user-friendly names.

Host ID

The part of an IP address used to identify...

15/3,K/9 (Item 7 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01992809 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18711505 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Chapter 1: the Web and the Internet. (excerpt from 'How the World Wide Web Works') (Internet/Web/Online Service Information)(Transcript)

Shipley, Cris; Fish, Matthew

Computer Life, v3, n10, p115(7)

Oct, 1996

DOCUMENT TYPE: Transcript ISSN: 1076-9862 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 5014 LINE COUNT: 00379

... com" and "toiletpaper.com" before even creating a Web presence. However, InterNIC frowns upon stockpiling **domain names** and later **selling** them off to companies for a profit.

When a client computer communicates with a domain...

...personal Web pages, it is possible to register a unique domain name that the ISP **assigns** to a unique **IP address**. Names are "resolved" to **IP addresses** using the **Domain Name System**, or **DNS**. The **DNS** was developed by Sun Microsystems in the early 1980s and is the addressing system on...

15/3,K/10 (Item 1 from file: 621)

DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)

(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03069132 Supplier Number: 80706812 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Applied Semantics Naming Solutions' Division Launches First Integrated Primary and Secondary Search Product With Top Ten Registrar - Dotster Inc. Partnership With Leading Aftermarket Broker BuyDomains.com Enables

Secondary Search of Previously Untapped Domain Names.
PR Newswire, pLATU00211122001
Dec 11, 2001
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 648

... a comprehensive database of 65,000 previously-owned, premium domain names for instant sale and **transfer**. This new product enables **domain name registrars** to offer their customers direct and easy access to high quality domain names -- providing a...

...Aftermarket DomainSearch adds to our arsenal of products which continue to revolutionize the buying and **selling** experience of **domain names** to enable our customers to generate more revenues and receive a high ROI." DomainSearch product...

15/3,K/11 (Item 2 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02741791 Supplier Number: 67460056 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Big Picture Products To Be Promoted By Major Domain Name Supplier.
PR Newswire, pNA
Nov 28, 2000
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 701

... commerce line of products and services to their customers and in turn, Big Picture will **resell** Registrars.com **domain name** services. **Domain registration** services allow website **owners** to obtain **Web addresses** including the popular .com, .net, and .org domains. Registrars.com, a San Francisco based company...

15/3,K/12 (Item 3 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02214987 Supplier Number: 56969934 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Image Online Design Issues Statement on ICANN.
PR Newswire, p1465
Oct 28, 1999
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 448

... received, decisions like:
* expediting a Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy, one that allows for the easy **reassignment** of **domain names**
* **registrar** guidelines that included a \$1 **domain name** tax
* a gerrymandered DNSO without individual participation
* removing accountability from the At-Large membership
* extending...

15/3,K/13 (Item 1 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05111908 Supplier Number: 79519702 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
**ICANN Faulted For Too Much Focus On Internet Security.(Internet Corporation
for Assigned Names and Numbers)**
Electronic Commerce News, v6, n41, pNA
Oct 29, 2001
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; General
Word Count: 657

... this is not enough for ICANN to handle, the organization must also consider procedures for **transferring** the rights to **sell domains** from one **registrar** to another, an issue that concerns the Information Technology Association of America (ITAA).

ITAA was...

15/3,K/14 (Item 2 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04673376 Supplier Number: 62263372 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
CC: WHERE IN THE WORLD IS ... ?(Industry Trend or Event)
Online Newsletter, pITEM0014400D
June, 2000
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 330

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
...name registrations once issued by interNIC (Network Solutions) when it was the sole authority for **assigning** Internet **domain names** now replaced by ICANN and numerous ICANN-approved **registrars**. The "invoice" format may be easily mistaken by some for the real thing.) -- However, the ...Web page that is has signed an agreement with SamsDirect (associated with spot.cc) to **sell domain name** registrations worldwide citing a "domain shortage". Reviewing the registration agreement that eNIC provides looks more...

15/3,K/15 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08761341 Supplier Number: 76004098 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
**It's time to become master of your domains.(Internet/Web/Online Service
Information)**
Snyder, Bottom Line . Joel
Network World, p53
June 25, 2001
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; General Trade
Word Count: 526

... next payment is due and what your contacts and name servers are. If you have **IP addresses assigned** to you, don't forget to verify your reverse **DNS** mapping at the **domain** in-addr.arpa as well.

1 Compare your list to reality. The Internet is changing...

...the reason there are multiple registrars is so that companies can make lots of money **selling** you **domain names**, not to make your life easier. Deal with one company and one modification system.

1...

15/3,K/16 (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08617099 Supplier Number: 74017589 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
A Perfect Domain Name Within a Business's Reach.(remedies)
HOISINGTON, MICHAEL J.
San Diego Business Journal, v22, n14, p15
April 2, 2001
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 1423

... Uniform Dispute Resolution Process sets guidelines on what constitutes bad faith, which include offers to **sell** the **domain name** to the trademark owner for more than out-of-pocket costs, a pattern of warehousing...

...rendered. The entire process is designed to be inexpensive and quick. If you win, the **registrar** of the **domain name** must either **transfer** the **domain** to you, or cancel it. You can appeal the Uniform Dispute Resolution Process decision to...

15/3,K/17 (Item 3 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08036071 Supplier Number: 66111979 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Dot-com by any other name...(New domains and suffixes will be sold)(Brief Article)
MC
Catalog Age, v17, n11, p39
Oct, 2000
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Article Type: Brief Article
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 236

... and Numbers (ICANN), a nonprofit, private-sector corporation based in Marina del Rey, CA, is **assigning** **registrars** to **sell** the new **domains** and suffixes. In mid-August, ICANN began taking applications and nonrefundable \$50,000 application fees...

15/3,K/18 (Item 4 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06935252 Supplier Number: 58559052 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
ICANN adds 10 Internet address registrars.(Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers)(Internet/Web/Online Service Information)
Niccolai, James

Network World, pNA
Dec 27, 1999
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Tabloid; Trade
Word Count: 274

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
The Internet Corporation for **Assigned Names** and Numbers has approved 10 new **registrars** to sell **Internet addresses** for the popular .com, .net and .org domains, bringing the total number of accredited companies...

15/3,K/19 (Item 5 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05294698 Supplier Number: 48062022 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Transfer Of DNS To Private Control Irks Industry Execs
Semilof, Margie
Computer Reseller News, p102
Oct 20, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 479

... of Representatives Science committee here. The hearing was held to determine the status of the **domain name system** (DNS) and its **transfer** from the National Science Foundation and Network Solutions Inc. to private control in March 1998...

...largely paid for by the U.S. government and taxpayers.
"Resellers can't make money **reselling domain names**, but we have to make sure the market continues to expand and we can easily..."

15/3,K/20 (Item 6 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05121889 Supplier Number: 47819720 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
The High-Stakes Game of Domain Names
Dutcher, William
PC Week, p073
July 7, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Tabloid; General Trade
Word Count: 1235

... name registrations. At that time, the NSF didn't address the issue of buying and **selling domain names** directly, nor did it issue policies or RFCs (Requests for Comment) on **domain - name transfers**. Today, Network Solutions Inc., of Herndon, Va., the official **registrar** of **domain names** for the Internet's .com, .org, .net, .edu and .gov domains, doesn't address the...

15/3,K/21 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

14157833 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 81114103 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Protecting seb domain names. (The CPA and the Computer).
Ruhnka, John C.; Bagby, John W.
CPA Journal, 71, 11, 62(4)
Nov, 2001
ISSN: 0732-8435 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 3413 LINE COUNT: 00286

... 000, as the court deems just under the circumstances.
It can sometimes be difficult to obtain personal jurisdiction over an alleged cybersquatter (the registered holder of a contested domain name) for an ACPA lawsuit. Under the ACPA, where the trademark owner cannot obtain personal legal jurisdiction over the registered owner of the domain name or where it does not receive replies to notices sent to the owner at both...

15/3,K/22 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

13108326 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 70361925 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
TRACKER.(recent financial results of companies in the new media industry)
New Media Investor, 25
Jan 18, 2001
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 4595 LINE COUNT: 00404

... in Chinese and Japanese) that are currently being tested should drive revenue from global brand owners in due course. In the half-year, VI acquired the domain name broker Shoutloud.com, which is now operating as a subsidiary.

Virtual Internet plc
Year to...

15/3,K/23 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

11062464 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 54690777 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Data; GPRS' Constant Connection.
Zsigo, Konstantin J.
Wireless Review, NA
May 31, 1999
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 984 LINE COUNT: 00077

... be given higher priority over others, assigned and managed by the carrier. These high-priority IP addresses presumably would be sold as a premium service.

To maximize efficiency, the service bypasses the voice-switching network and...

15/3,K/24 (Item 4 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

EIC 3600

Dialog Search

09842258 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19927071 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**Transfer of DNS to private control irks industry execs. (Internet domain
name system) (Government Activity)(Brief Article)**

Semilof, Margie
Computer Reseller News, n759, p102(1)
Oct 20, 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Brief Article ISSN: 0893-8377 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 505 LINE COUNT: 00043

... largely paid for by the U.S. government and taxpayers.
"Resellers can't make money **reselling domain names**, but we have
to make sure the market continues to expand and we can easily..."

Set Items Description
 S1 142750 (DOMAIN OR IP OR WEB OR INTERNET) () (NAME? OR ADDRESS?) OR -
 DOMAIN? ? OR UNIFORM()RESOURCE()LOCATOR? OR URL OR URLs
 S2 430 SUB()DOMAIN? OR SUBDOMAIN? OR SECOND()LEVEL()DOMAIN?
 S3 2783547 LEASE? OR LEASING OR RENT??? OR CHARTER? OR HIRE OR LICENS-
 ??? OR SUBLICENSE? OR SUBLEAS? OR SUBLET?
 S4 9797650 OBTAIN??? OR ACQUIR??? OR ATTAIN??? OR GET
 S5 2735519 OWNER? ? OR HOLDER? OR POSSESSOR? OR PROPRIETOR?
 S6 1689664 TRANSFER? OR ASSIGN? OR REASSIGN? OR CONFER??? OR CONSIGN?
 OR SIGN?()OVER
 S7 29071 REGISTRAR? ? OR DOMAIN(1W)MANAGER? ? OR DOMAIN()NAME()SYST-
 EM OR DNS
 S8 4163828 SELL OR SELLS OR SELLING OR SOLD OR RESELL? OR RESOLD OR R-
 EASSIGN?
 S9 138 (S3 OR S4)(3N)(S1 OR S2)(5N)S5
 S10 1559 S8(4N)(S1 OR S2)
 S11 16 S9 AND S10
 S12 178 S6(3N)(S1 OR S2)(5N)S7
 S13 32 S12 AND S10
 S14 47 S11 OR S13
 S15 42 RD (unique items)
 S16 25 S15 NOT PY>2001
 File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 The Gale group
 File 570:Gale Group MARS(R) 1984-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 The Gale Group
 File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2006/Apr 29
 (c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning
 File 476:Financial Times Fulltext 1982-2006/May 02
 (c) 2006 Financial Times Ltd
 File 477:Irish Times 1999-2006/Apr 29
 (c) 2006 Irish Times
 File 710:Times/Sun.Times(London) Jun 1988-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 Times Newspapers
 File 711:Independent(London) Sep 1988-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 Newspaper Publ. PLC
 File 756:Daily/Sunday Telegraph 2000-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 Telegraph Group
 File 757:Mirror Publications/Independent Newspapers 2000-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006
 File 387:The Denver Post 1994-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 Denver Post
 File 471:New York Times Fulltext 1980-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 The New York Times
 File 492:Arizona Repub/Phoenix Gaz 19862002/Jan 06
 (c) 2002 Phoenix Newspapers
 File 494:St LouisPost-Dispatch 1988-2006/Apr 30
 (c) 2006 St Louis Post-Dispatch
 File 631:Boston Globe 1980-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 Boston Globe
 File 633:Phil.Inquirer 1983-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 Philadelphia Newspapers Inc
 File 638:Newsday/New York Newsday 1987-2006/Apr 28
 (c) 2006 Newsday Inc.
 File 640:San Francisco Chronicle 1988-2006/Apr 30
 (c) 2006 Chronicle Publ. Co.
 File 641:Rocky Mountain News Jun 1989-2006/May 01
 (c) 2006 Scripps Howard News
 File 702:Miami Herald 1983-2006/Apr 30
 (c) 2006 The Miami Herald Publishing Co.
 File 703:USA Today 1989-2006/Apr 28

(c) 2006 USA Today
File 704:(Portland)The Oregonian 1989-2006/Apr 28
(c) 2006 The Oregonian
File 713:Atlanta J/Const. 1989-2006/Apr 30
(c) 2006 Atlanta Newspapers
File 714:(Baltimore) The Sun 1990-2006/Apr 29
(c) 2006 Baltimore Sun
File 715:Christian Sci.Mon. 1989-2006/May 01
(c) 2006 Christian Science Monitor
File 725:(Cleveland)Plain Dealer Aug 1991-2006/Apr 30
(c) 2006 The Plain Dealer
File 735:St. Petersburg Times 1989- 2006/Apr 29
(c) 2006 St. Petersburg Times

16/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 47)
 DIALOG(R)File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)
 (c) 2006 The Gale group. All rts. reserv.

05971317 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 68647397 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Choosing a Domain Name Registrar - There are plenty of options for recording your Internet identity. Here's what to look for.(Internet/Web/Online Service Information)

Randall, Neil
 PC Magazine, 90
 Jan 16, 2001
 ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
 WORD COUNT: 3079 LINE COUNT: 00241

... registrars at www.icann.org/registrar/accredited-list.html. Many registration sites simply act as **resellers** for accredited registrars. \$10 Domains (www.10-domains.com) sells for Parava Networks (www.parava.com), for example.

Contract: We'd all like to think...for more than a year, though. First, there might be restrictions on your ability to **transfer** the **domain name** should the **registrar** give poor service. Second, the **registrar** could go out of business, leaving your **domain name** unhosted (**domains** are hosted on the **registrar**'s **DNS** servers). Once again, check the policies closely.

Delay: Even when you register and pay for...
 ...site and change the technical details manually (a tedious chore at best)? Finally, check the **transfer** policy of the **registrar** before registering your **domain name**. Typically you can't **transfer** a name during the first 60 days after registration, but the period could be much...service as a whole, with a fairly intuitive interface.

000 Domains (www.000domains.com). 000 Domains is a **domain name reseller** for Tucows. It offers names at \$13.50 per year, and you can register for...

16/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 47)
 DIALOG(R)File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)
 (c) 2006 The Gale group. All rts. reserv.

05777368 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 61640533 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The Business of Domain Names.
 Ojala, Marydee
 Online, 24, 3, 78
 May, 2000
 ISSN: 0146-5422 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
 WORD COUNT: 2055 LINE COUNT: 00168

... a reality, the costs for brand name protection will suddenly increase at least seven-fold.

SELLING DOMAIN NAMES
 The sale of domain names has become big business. Bank of America in early February...

...for \$3.3 million to Compaq. Even some in the information industry have profited from **selling** their **domain names**. The document delivery company Information Express sold express.com to DVD EXPRESS ...2000. Information Express now uses the domain name ieonline.com. Independent information professional Glenna Rhodes **sold** her **domain name** for "a mid-range five-figure number" in late 1999. Her tale was documented in...
 ...a real situation. If you have registered your business name with your

state but never obtained a domain name or trademark, can a proprietor of pornographic Web sites register your business name as his domain site? This is another...

16/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 47)
 DIALOG(R)File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)
 (c) 2006 The Gale group. All rts. reserv.

05549978 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 60010231 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
I Think ICANN: Climbing the Internet Regulation Mountain.(Industry Trend or Event)
 Koehler, Wallace
 Searcher, 8, 3, 48
 March, 2000
 ISSN: 1070-4795 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
 WORD COUNT: 2839 LINE COUNT: 00293

... could have important precedent-setting character.
 Some legal precedent notwithstanding, practice may suggest otherwise. Domain names continue to sell for phenomenal sums -- Alta Vista. com went for \$3.35 million in 1998, while business...are not happy with the hosting service, you can move it. You will retain your domain name and transfer it through your registrar to another hosting service. And most potential hosts will facilitate (at a cost) the transfer ...

16/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 47)
 DIALOG(R)File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)
 (c) 2006 The Gale group. All rts. reserv.

05497654 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 58326312 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
THE BEST DOMAIN NAMES IN THE WORLD ... EVER!(Company Operations)
 Robinson, Gail
 Internet Magazine, 52
 Nov, 1999
 ISSN: 1355-6428 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
 WORD COUNT: 2775 LINE COUNT: 00212

... find it (Sex.com) was gone". Kremen alleges that Cohen forged a letter to the domain name registrars, Network Solutions, authorising the transfer of the domain name Sex.com to his own name. Cohen has already been imprisoned for impersonating a lawyer...under the control of Alan Meckler, and is an impressive portal site.

The company who sold the Internet.com domain name was The Internet Company in Massachusetts. At the time, the company also owned a clutch...

...valuable domain names, including wealth.com, magazine.com and finance.com.

4 Wallstreet.com

The domain name Wallstreet.com was sold for a staggering \$1.03 million in April 1999. Ehud Gavron is the lucky man...

...sale, with the bidding starting at \$300,000, and rapidly rising over seven figures. The domain name was sold to the online casino Players Sportsbook and Casino, which is based on a tiny island...domain name?

Bizarre domain name facts
 Forbidden fruit

Domain name registrar Network Solutions refuses to **sell domain names** containing seven forbidden words. These seven words are the same seven that are regulated on...

16/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 47)
 DIALOG(R)File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)
 (c) 2006 The Gale group. All rts. reserv.

04780090 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19576982 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The high-stakes game of domain names. (Internet domain names) (PC Week Netweek) (Internet/Web/Online Service Information)
 Dutcher, William
 PC Week, v14, n29, p73(2)
 July 7, 1997
 ISSN: 0740-1604 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
 WORD COUNT: 1302 LINE COUNT: 00107

ABSTRACT: Internet domain name trafficking, the **selling** and buying of **domain names**, has become an intriguing part of electronic commerce. This is due to firms acting like...
 ... worked out a deal with the domain-name holder to transfer the name to Microsoft.

Domain - name trafficking--the buying and **selling** of **domain names**--has become an interesting sideshow of the Internet commerce circus. In large part, this is...

...name registrations. At that time, the NSF didn't address the issue of buying and **selling** **domain names** directly, nor did it issue policies or RFCs (Requests for Comment) on **domain - name transfers**.

Today, Network Solutions Inc., of Herndon, Va., the official **registrar** of **domain names** for the Internet's .com, .org, .net, .edu and .gov domains, doesn't address the...

16/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 47)
 DIALOG(R)File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)
 (c) 2006 The Gale group. All rts. reserv.

04689464 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19125111 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Solve the address mess. (Cisco Systems' Cisco DNS/DHCP Manager, Isotro Network Management's NetID 2.1 and Quadritek Systems' QIP 3.0 IP management tools) (includes related articles on QIP 3.0 and on TCP/IP services) (Software Review) (Evaluation)
 Rigney, Steve
 PC Magazine, v16, n5, pE01(5)
 March 4, 1997
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: English
 RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
 WORD COUNT: 4033 LINE COUNT: 00304

... static and temporary IP addresses, and in some cases names, to network devices. DHCP can **reassign IP addresses** to devices on the fly.

DHCP lease

The length of time a DHCP client can use an **IP address**. DHCP leases are **assigned** by the DHCP server software.

DNS (Domain Name System)

A distributed database that maps network devices' **IP addresses** to user-friendly names.

Host ID

The part of an IP address used to identify...

...BootP protocol 100 percent, so you can't use a device's MAC address to assign an IP address.

The DNS server in Windows NT is also easy to install, and it adheres to all of...

...While the features of NetID and QIP are similar--dynamic DHCP addressing, automatic updating of DNS servers with DHCP- assigned IP addresses, easy configuration of subnets, excellent reporting--QIP's installation was significantly easier than NetID's...

16/3,K/7 (Item 1 from file: 570)

DIALOG(R)File 570:Gale Group MARS(R)
(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01993480 Supplier Number: 66111979 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
**Dot-com by any other name...(New domains and suffixes will be sold
(Brief Article)**

MC
Catalog Age, v17, n11, p39
Oct, 2000
ISSN: 0740-3119
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Article Type: Brief Article
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 236

**Dot-com by any other name...(New domains and suffixes will be sold
(Brief Article)**

... and Numbers (ICANN), a nonprofit, private-sector corporation based in Marina del Rey, CA, is assigning registrars to sell the new domains and suffixes. In mid-August, ICANN began taking applications and nonrefundable \$50,000 application fees from companies that plan to sell and register the new domains. According to an ICANN spokesperson, the application fee covers the legal expenses accrued during approval...

16/3,K/8 (Item 2 from file: 570)

DIALOG(R)File 570:Gale Group MARS(R)
(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01982857 Supplier Number: 65801922 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
The Domain Name Game.(guidelines for domain names)
Tysver, Daniel A.
Travel Weekly, v59, n75, p2S16
Sept 18, 2000
ISSN: 0041-2082
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; General
Word Count: 1064

... corporation formed specifically to control Internet domain name management and similar functions.

NSI continues to assign domain names, but now they are just one of many domain name registrars. All of these registrars assign names on a first-come, first-served basis, and do not do any checking before...

...owned by someone else, the company can either choose a different name or fight to **get** the **domain name** back from its current **owners**.

When a dispute over a **domain name** occurs, the parties can always turn to the courts. While courts and judges have the...
...allows individuals to file a civil action against anyone who registers their name as a **second level domain name** for the purpose of **selling** the **domain name** for a profit.

The more general portion of the statute protects companies against persons who...

16/3,K/9 (Item 3 from file: 570)
DIALOG(R)File 570:Gale Group MARS(R)
(c) 2006 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01801800 Supplier Number: 55888620 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Tonga's Domain Registration For Long-Term Planners 09/23/99 >BY Steven Bonisteel.

Newsbytes, pNA
Sept 23, 1999
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 429

... Bob Cullinan told Newsbytes that it was an incident just like that for a ".to" **domain holder** that inspired the company to offer the longer leases.

But **domain holders** would have to pay for the 25-year option to get an annual fee that...

...millions of ".com" addresses are already spoken for, there are plenty of opportunities for Tongan **domains**. Since Tonga began **selling** its **domain** space in June, 1997, 30,000 addresses have been purchased, he said.

Additionally, some marketers...

...is the uniform resource locator (URL) and e-mail redirector V3 of the Netherlands, which **resells** access to such **domains** as "go.to", "surf.to" and "listen.to."

Tonic Domains Corp. can be reached on...

16/3,K/10 (Item 1 from file: 635)
DIALOG(R)File 635:Business Dateline(R)
(c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

2165620 74185525
"Location, location, location" in cyberspace: E-commerce and the **domain name system**
Tiller, Emerson H
Texas Business Review p1-5
Jun 2001
WORD COUNT: 1,941 NUMBER OF PAGES: 5
DATELINE: United States, US, Texas

TEXT:

...cybersquatting." (The cybersquatter is someone, other than the company holding the trademark, who registers a **domain** with the intent to **sell** it to the trademark holder or to use it otherwise to the detriment of

the...ICANN approval. For example, New.net, a start-up company based in Pasadena, Calif., began **selling domain names** in March 2001 with suffixes not approved by ICANN. Among the choices are ".kids, ... sport..."

...Distribution of Top Ten TLD Names by Host Count January 2001

A Glossary of Acronyms

DNS domain name system

TLD top level **domain**

ccTLD country code top level **domain**

ICANN Internet Corporation for **Assigned Names and Numbers**

UDRP Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy

ACPA Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act...

16/3,K/11 (Item 2 from file: 635)
DIALOG(R)File 635:Business Dateline(R)
(c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

2111163 62699059
What's in a name?
Courreges, Patrick
Greater Baton Rouge Business Report v19n3 p42
Oct 10, 2000
WORD COUNT: 965
DATELINE: New Iberia Louisiana

TEXT:

...barrier to competition in the Internet marketplace, Cox said.

"There's only a handful of **domains** to use to **sell** golf balls and we've got all of them," he said.

Getting those domain names...

...The key is 'if you can."

Cox said he has been in negotiations with the **owner** of the most recently **acquired domain name**, golfball.com, for more than a year, and was getting the company in position to...

16/3,K/12 (Item 3 from file: 635)
DIALOG(R)File 635:Business Dateline(R)
(c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

1044882 00-09570
Playing the domain name game
Murray, Michael M
Small Business News-Stark County (Akron, OH, US), V7 N1 p7
PUBL DATE: 990300
WORD COUNT: 703
DATELINE: Canton, OH, US, North Central

TEXT:

...yourbusiness.com. For their time and effort, some people are making a fortune buying and **selling domain names**. But unless you're one of these brokers, you're in for disappointment and frustration...

...developer, Data Direct Inc. in Canton, Bagnoli tried to see what it would cost to **get** the name. The **owner** of the **domain name** turned out to be a broker (apparently no longer in the business) who offered to...

16/3,K/13 (Item 4 from file: 635)
DIALOG(R)File 635:Business Dateline(R)
(c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

1033477 99-97583
www.bigmucks.com Internet fever heats up market for Web site addresses
Ackerman, Jerry
Boston Globe (Boston, MA, US) pD.1
PUBL DATE: 990127
WORD COUNT: 1,436
DATELINE: MA, US, New England

TEXT:

...of cybersavvy speculators.

The latter, who detractors refer to as "cybersquatters" or "cyberpirates," hoard, buy, **sell**, and rent **Web addresses** with potential to fetch a high price as a brand name or, perhaps, be held...

...dozens of others are Internet service providers, or "hosting" companies that maintain server computers where **domain - name holders** can **rent** space to hold their Web pages.

"We are not selling advertising and we don't..."

16/3,K/14 (Item 1 from file: 711)
DIALOG(R)File 711:Independent(London)
(c) 2006 Newspaper Publ. PLC. All rts. reserv.

09687189
Network: Celebrity has its price on the Net
Independent (IN) - Monday, July 6, 1998
By: Oliver Burkeman
Edition: 3 Section: Features Page: 15
Word Count: 1,048

... just a few of hundreds registered by Friend to Friend, a Kansas organisation, while the **domain** brokers, QConnection, will **sell** you jamieleecurtis.com for \$7,500, tomselleck.com for \$5,000, and zsazsagabor.com for...

... those of celebrities - aren't trademarked. And while InterNIC, the US registry which controls the **licensing** of **domains** ending in .com, has sided with trademark **owners** when disputes have arisen, the rules regarding personal names are vague.

"InterNIC requires a trademark..."

16/3,K/15 (Item 1 from file: 471)
DIALOG(R)File 471:New York Times Fulltext
(c) 2006 The New York Times. All rts. reserv.

04107937 NYT Sequence Number: 982601010423 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TECHNOLOGY; Internet 'Bad Boy' Takes on a New Challenge
JOHN SCHWARTZ
New York Times, Late Edition - Final ED, COL 01, P 3
Monday April 23 2001
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newspaper LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: SECTC
Word Count: 1356

... registry, of Internet addresses ending in .com, .net and .org. But many other companies can **sell domain names** as **registrars**. In a subsequent agreement, the Internet Corporation for **Assigned Names and Numbers**, or Icann, extended VeriSign's rights to manage the lucrative .com database...

16/3,K/16 (Item 2 from file: 471)
DIALOG(R)File 471:New York Times Fulltext
(c) 2006 The New York Times. All rts. reserv.

04103373 NYT Sequence Number: 772437010409 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TECHNOLOGY; Rivals Say VeriSign Still Has Advantage
SUSAN STELLIN
New York Times, Late Edition - Final ED, COL 01, P 4
Monday April 9 2001
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newspaper LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: SECTC
Word Count: 1575

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

ABSTRACT:

...rivals and critics, who say company may have unfair edge in increasingly lucrative market for **reselling Internet addresses**; deal lets VeriSign keep its separate business of registering and **selling Internet addresses**; people who have tried to register expired domain names say process is unnecessarily vague, spurring...

TEXT:

...critics, who say VeriSign may have an unfair advantage in the increasingly lucrative market for **reselling Internet addresses**. ... much power. The deal allowed the company to keep its separate business of registering and **selling Internet addresses**, or **domain names**, as they are commonly known. Under a previous agreement, VeriSign would have had been forced...

...the public is unnecessarily vague. And since VeriSign's purchase last October of a leading **domain reseller**, GreatDomains.com, some wonder whether VeriSign is holding onto expired names for longer than necessary...

...year to register a domain name. So while such companies also enter the market for **reselling Internet addresses** -- where **domain names** often **sell** for tens of thousands of dollars each -- it creates the potential for a conflict of...

...through this service was "a little sticky to explain." She said that VeriSign did not **resell** expired **domain names** through GreatDomains.com, though a spot check last week indicated that the company was at...

...trademark, Mr. Koran said he had hoped to avoid going through a legal process to **obtain** the **domain name**. The previous **owner** had let the **domain name** lapse and said in an interview that he had no interest in renewing it.

But...

...more public information about the availability of expired domains because the information would tip off **domain resellers**. "We're trying to set up a system that's not favorable to speculators," he...

...August, the service has attracted about 200 members, most in the business of buying and **selling domain names**, Mr. Kovalenko said. He said the database provided a signal of when a name would...

...an electronic book publisher in Ithaca, N.Y. Mr. Pastore recently lost out to a **domain reseller** in his quest to register the zorba.com domain.

As the self-described "world's..."

CAPTIONS: Photos: Michael Pastore, an electronic book publisher, was upset that he lost out to a **domain reseller** in trying to register zorba.com. Below, the results of a Web-name search. (Michael...)

16/3,K/17 (Item 3 from file: 471)
 DIALOG(R)File 471:New York Times Fulltext
 (c) 2006 The New York Times. All rts. reserv.

04092849 NYT Sequence Number: 229199010303 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS; South Africa Is Seeking the Return of a Cyberspace Address

JOHN MARKOFF
 New York Times, Late Edition - Final ED, COL 01, P 2
 Saturday March 3 2001
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Newspaper LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
 SECTION HEADING: SECTC
 Word Count: 653

ABSTRACT:

South African government asks World Internet Property Organization to help it **get** rights to **domain name** southafrica.com from current **owner**, Virtual Countries Inc (M)
 ... a gold rush in cyberspace, asserting in their filing that Virtual Countries had tried to **sell** the **domain name** back to the country for a payment of \$5 million to \$10 million.
 They also...

16/3,K/18 (Item 4 from file: 471)
 DIALOG(R)File 471:New York Times Fulltext
 (c) 2006 The New York Times. All rts. reserv.

04036954 NYT Sequence Number: 976610000904 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
New Economy; Whose name is it anyway? Arbitration panels favoring trademark holders in disputes over Web names.
 Laurie J. Flynn
 New York Times, Late Edition - Final ED, COL 04, P 3

Monday September 4 2000

DOCUMENT TYPE: Newspaper LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: SECTC
Word Count: 1202

ABSTRACT:

...favoring trademark holders in disputes over Web names; Andrew McLaughlin, president of Internet Corp for Assigned Names and Numbers, international nonprofit group that administers domain - name system, defends arbitration process, which started in December 1999 as way of giving trademark holders easy...

... supposed to be black-and-white cases."

Andrew McLaughlin, president of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, the international nonprofit group that administers the domain - name system, which is also known as Icann, defended the arbitration process, which started last December as...

...take speculators to court and to collect damages. But the arbitrators' decisions are enforced by domain - name registrars, who carry them out by transferring domain names, or canceling them.

Of the four arbitration and mediation centers approved by Icann, the World...

...the World Wrestling Federation, which argued that a California man was trying to profit from reselling the domain name www.worldwrestlingfederation.com. The federation, which has long maintained a site at www.wwf.com...

16/3,K/19 (Item 5 from file: 471)
DIALOG(R)File 471:New York Times Fulltext
(c) 2006 The New York Times. All rts. reserv.

03958115 NYT Sequence Number: 804371991209 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
New Law Touches Off Suits Over Names in Cyberspace

JERI CLAUSING
New York Times, Late Edition - Final ED, COL 01, P 2
Thursday December 9 1999
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newspaper LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: SECTC
Word Count: 870

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

ABSTRACT:

...they consider their property following enactment of Federal law banning 'cybersquatting,' registering trademark names as Internet addresses in hope of selling them at huge profits; some specific suits citing anti-cybersquatting law noted; photo (M)

TEXT:

...two weeks since President Clinton signed a new law banning "cybersquatting," -- registering trademark names as Internet addresses in the hope of selling them at huge profits. But trademark holders around the country are already filing lawsuits to...

... was picked by the administration last year to take over management of the Internet's domain name system. It has already approved rules for assigning trademark disputes to international arbitration centers. Those rules, however, only apply to domain names dispensed by newly created registrar companies.

The vast majority of the more than five million domain names already assigned with the popular .com, .net and .org suffixes were distributed by Network Solutions, a Herndon...

16/3,K/20 (Item 6 from file: 471)
DIALOG(R)File 471:New York Times Fulltext
(c) 2006 The New York Times. All rts. reserv.

03772694 NYT Sequence Number: 031402980316 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
The Law Where There Is No Land; A Legal System Built on Precedents Has Few of Them in the Digital World
AMY HARMON
New York Times, Late Edition - Final ED, COL 02, P 1
Monday March 16 1998
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newspaper LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: SECTD
Word Count: 1904

...CAPTIONS: Internet domain names, like Panavision, that were trademarks of well-known companies, then attempted to resell or license the domain names back to the trademark holders. The court held he could be sued in California for trademark infringement.

TORTS
Cubby, Inc...

16/3,K/21 (Item 1 from file: 492)
DIALOG(R)File 492:Arizona Repub/Phoenix Gaz
(c) 2002 Phoenix Newspapers. All rts. reserv.

10569191
YOURNAME.COM DON'T LOOK NOW, BUT SOMEONE MIGHT OWN YOUR MONIKER
Arizona (AR)
)- Thursday, March 9, 2000
By: Monty Phan, The Arizona Republic
Edition: Final Chaser Section: Smart Living Page: E1
Word Count: 750

...as 1-800-GET-RICH instead of 1-800-438-7424.

This is why the domain name business.com sold for \$7.5 million in November, and why loans.com sold for \$3 million in...

... Network Solutions Inc. - was allowed to register domain names. But then the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, which is responsible for managing the domain name system, opened up the process to competition. Now, at least 26 companies are allowed to register ...

16/3,K/22 (Item 1 from file: 631)
DIALOG(R)File 631:Boston Globe
(c) 2006 Boston Globe. All rts. reserv.

10027156
WWW.BIGBUCKS.COM INTERNET FEVER HEATS UP MARKET FOR WEB SITE ADDRESSES
Boston Globe (BG) - WEDNESDAY, January 27, 1999
By: Jerry Ackerman, Globe Staff

Edition: Third Section: Business Page: D1
Word Count: 1,573

...of cybersavvy speculators.

The latter, who detractors refer to as "cybersquatters" or "cyberpirates," hoard, buy, **sell**, and rent **Web addresses** with potential to fetch a high price as a brand name or, perhaps, be held...

... dozens of others are Internet service providers, or "hosting" companies that maintain server computers where **domain - name holders** can **rent** space to hold their Web pages.

"We are not selling advertising and we don't..."

16/3,K/23 (Item 1 from file: 633)
DIALOG(R)File 633:Phil.Inquirer
(c) 2006 Philadelphia Newspapers Inc. All rts. reserv.

10304044

WEB-SITE RIGHTS PIT FAMILY VS. BROKERAGE
Philadelphia Inquirer (PI) - Sunday, October 31, 1999
By: Chris O'Brien, KNIGHT RIDDER NEWS SERVICE
Edition: D Section: BUSINESS Page: E03
Word Count: 914

... Wong, 17. They say Morgan Stanley filed a lawsuit against them after they refused to **sell** the **domain name** to the company, which wanted it for a new online trading service it introduced this...

... however, contends that the father-and-son team are actually cyber-squatters, who registered the **domain name** hoping to **sell** it later. The senior Wong denies that, but acknowledges having registered more than 50 domain...

...that the law in this area is still very much evolving.

The Internet Corporation for **Assigned Names and Numbers**, a nonprofit corporation that oversees the **domain name system**, has proposed an arbitration system for settling these types of disputes. And the U.S...

16/3,K/24 (Item 1 from file: 638)
DIALOG(R)File 638:Newsday/New York Newsday
(c) 2006 Newsday Inc. All rts. reserv.

08819034

What's in an (E-mail) Name? Big Bucks
Newsday (ND) - Thursday November 14, 1996
By: Matthew McAllester. STAFF WRITER
Edition: NASSAU Section: BUSINESS Page: A57
Word Count: 600

MEMO:

... and acquisitions, companies don't go around talking about other companies that another companies might **acquire**. And it's not quite right for the **domain name owner**, either.' Gary Millin, president, GlobecommPD:

TEXT:

... address "mail.com" on July 10, he paid the owner \$500. Recently, Sablatura tried to **sell** the **domain name** and his related e-mail address company for at least \$100,000.

... and acquisitions, companies don't go around talking about other companies that another company might **acquire**. And it's not quite right for the **domain - name owner**, either."

Sablatura said he bought the **domain name** for his son James, 23, a computer-science major at the University of Houston. The...

16/3,K/25 (Item 1 from file: 702)
DIALOG(R)File 702:Miami Herald
(c) 2006 The Miami Herald Publishing Co. All rts. reserv.

10296144

IN LEGAL CONUNDRUM, MORGAN STANLEY FIGHTS FAMILY OVER AN INTERNET ADDRESS
Miami Herald (MH) - Saturday, October 23, 1999
By: CHRIS O'BRIEN, Knight Ridder News Service
Edition: Final Section: Business Page: 1C
Word Count: 739

... Ivan Wong. They say Morgan Stanley filed a lawsuit against them after they refused to **sell** the **domain name** to the company, which wanted it for an online trading service it unveiled Wednesday.

Morgan Stanley, however, claims the father-and-son team are actually cybersquatters, who registered the **domain name** hoping to **sell** it later. The senior Wong denies that but acknowledges registering more than 50 domain names...

...have offered conflicting rulings and that the law is still evolving.

The Internet Corporation for **Assigned Names and Numbers**, a nonprofit corporation that oversees the **domain name system**, has proposed an arbitration system for settling disputes. And there's a bill in the...

Set	Items	Description
S1	907	(DOMAIN OR IP OR WEB OR INTERNET) () (NAME? OR ADDRESS?) OR - DOMAIN? ? OR UNIFORM()RESOURCE()LOCATOR? OR URL OR URLs
S2	2	SUB()DOMAIN? OR SUBDOMAIN? OR SECOND()LEVEL()DOMAIN?
S3	1758	LEASE? OR LEASING OR RENT??? OR CHARTER? OR HIRE OR LICENS- ??? OR SUBLICENSE? OR SUBLEAS? OR SULET?
S4	4134	OBTAIN??? OR ACQUIR??? OR ATTAIN??? OR GET
S5	407	OWNER? ? OR HOLDER? OR POSSESSOR? OR PROPRIETOR?
S6	1676	TRANSFER? OR ASSIGN? OR REASSIGN? OR CONFER??? OR CONSIGN? OR SIGN?()OVER
S7	146	REGISTRAR? ? OR DOMAIN(1W)MANAGER? ? OR DOMAIN()NAME()SYST- EM OR DNS
S8	2064	SELL OR SELLS OR SELLING OR SOLD OR RESELL? OR RESOLD OR R- EASSIGN?
S9	19	(S3 OR S4)(5N)(S1 OR S2)
S10	2	S6(5N)(S1 OR S2)(S)S7
S11	0	(S9 OR S10) AND S8
S12	907	S1 OR S2
S13	907	S12 AND S1
S14	38	S13 AND S8
S15	2	S14 AND S5
S16	9	S14 AND (S5 OR S7)
S17	9	RD (unique items)

File 256:TecInfoSource 82-2006/May
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EIC 3600

Dialog Search

17/3,K/1

DIALOG(R)File 256:TecInfoSource
(c) 2006 Info.Sources Inc. All rts. reserv.

02610224 DOCUMENT TYPE: Company

VeriSign Inc (610224)
487 E Middlefield Rd
Mountain View, CA 94043 United States
TELEPHONE: (650) 961-7500
FAX: (650) 961-7300
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.verisign.com>
EMAIL: info@verisign.com
TICKER: NASDAQ : VRSN

FILE SEGMENT: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

ORGANIZATION TYPE: Corporation
EQUITY TYPE: Public
STATUS: Active

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 300
SALES: NA
DATE FOUNDED: 1995
REVISION DATE: 20060207

...Its products are available directly (through the company Web site) and through regional account representatives, **resellers**, and global affiliates.

DESCRIPTORS: Digital Certificates; Domain Name System ; E-Commerce;
Encryption; Internet Security

17/3,K/2

DIALOG(R)File 256:TecInfoSource
(c) 2006 Info.Sources Inc. All rts. reserv.

00157299 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: DNS (Domain Name System) (836559)

TITLE: **MASTER\$ of their DOMAIN\$**
AUTHOR: Sloan, Paul
SOURCE: Business 2.0, v6 n11 p138(6) Dec 2005
ISSN: 1080-2681
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.business2.com>

FILE SEGMENT: Review
RECORD TYPE: Product Analysis

REVISION DATE: 20060200

PRODUCT NAMES: DNS (Domain Name System) (

TITLE: **MASTER\$ of their DOMAIN\$**

Among those who **sell** online **domains** (some of whom are getting rich

doing so) are Rick Schwartz, Highland Capital, Marchex (which purchased over 100,000 **domain names** from Yun Ye of Canada), Chad Folkening, Michael Bahlitzanakis, Frank Schilling, Bob Martin, Marc Ostrofsky, and Stuart Rabin. Yahoo! pays a part of each ad-based referral to **domain owners**, and names that pull in the cash are not only generic ones, but also those...

...When Ye built his portfolio, the only way to make money from names was to **resell** them, but paid search emerged in 2003 with Overture, which was **sold** to Yahoo!, allowing Yahoo! to collect from advertisers each time an ad is clicked. The...

...President Dick Cheney misspoke in a debate with John Kerry, calling Factcheck.org by the **domain name** Fatcheck.com. Schilling could have **sold** his portfolio at that point for \$100 million dollars, but he realized (when his servers...

...as a huge burst of traffic emerged during the speech) that that the value of **domain names** would only

DESCRIPTORS: **DNS** (Domain Name System); Internet Marketing; Search Engine Placement

17/3,K/3
DIALOG(R)File 256:TecInfoSource
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00156008 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: **DNS** (Domain Name System) (836559); **DHCP** (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) (834343)

TITLE: **Appliances replace DNS , DHCP software**
AUTHOR: Marsan, Carolyn Duffy
SOURCE: Network World, v22 n28 p26(1) Jul 18, 2005
ISSN: 0887-7661
HOME PAGE: <http://www.nwfusion.com>

FILE SEGMENT: Review
RECORD TYPE: Product Analysis

REVISION DATE: 20060100

PRODUCT NAMES: **DNS** (Domain Name System) (

TITLE: **Appliances replace DNS , DHCP software**

Appliances from BlueCat Networks, Infoblox, INS, and MetaInfo are replacing **Domain Name System** (**DNS**) and Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (**DHCP**) software. BlueCat offers many appliances with special high-availability...

...takes a module-based approach with a common operating system (OS) system and modules for **DNS**, **DHCP**, Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (**LDAP**), and **RADIUS**. INS is an IT infrastructure consultancy that **sells IP address** management software and appliances. MetaInfo recently announced its first appliance in 2004, and its products...

...Infoblox. For instance, the city of Houston has purchased eight Infoblox

appliances, which support all **DNS** services. Infoblox is also used for internal name resolution. Performance has been excellent, and the appliances also provide the benefits of increased managing and dynamic **DNS** updating. Cricket Liu of Infoblox points out that **DNS** is key to IP nets, but **DNS** is also more complex than before. Such issues often mean upgrading of **DNS** software and servers, and companies are seeking an offering that is secure and reliable, with...

DESCRIPTORS: Communications Equipment; **Domain Name System**; Internet; Network Software

17/3,K/4

DIALOG(R)File 256:TecInfoSource
(c) 2006 Info.Sources Inc. All rts. reserv.

00150702 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Web Services (845671); UDDI (843903); ASP (Application Service Providers) (841242)

TITLE: Will 'New Computing' Define New Services?

AUTHOR: Nolle, Tom
SOURCE: Business Communications Review, v33 n12 p8(2) Dec 2003
ISSN: 0162-3885
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.bcr.com>

FILE SEGMENT: Review

RECORD TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

REVISION DATE: 20040330

...which new computing strategies could set off a flow of network services that carriers could **sell** and buyers would consume. Web services mechanisms are described, including UDDI (Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration), an extension of the **Domain Name** Services (**DNS**) used to decode Internet **URLs** . Web services and the service-oriented paradigm in general aim to convince users of the...

17/3,K/5

DIALOG(R)File 256:TecInfoSource
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00145225 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Polycom ViaVideo (054682); MPEG 2 (832146); RealOne SuperPass (161501); CustomFlix (135712)

TITLE: Dig The New Breed: Leveraging the Power of Video Content

AUTHOR: Sauer, Jeff
SOURCE: eContent, v26 n3 p44(6) Mar 2003
ISSN: 0162-4105
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.econtent.com>

FILE SEGMENT: Review

RECORD TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

EIC 3600

Dialog Search

REVISION DATE: 20030630

...For instance, CustomFlix uses the Web to send video content to customers. CustomFlix allows content **owners** to launch their offerings, **sell**, and distribute without a substantial outlay of monetary or other resources. Content **owners** send one master to CustomFlix and pay just under \$50 to get into a duplication...

...per year subsequently. CustomFlix generates a custom shipping cart and accepts credit cards. The content **owner** uploads graphics and text into a CustomFlix template to create a custom **URL** that can be directly linked from another private, non-CustomFlix homepage. Shoppers see no indication ...

...is paid a flat fee (\$9.95 per disc) for duplication and fulfillment. The content **owner** is sent a check for the balance of the sale. ViaVideo is a personalized camera...

17/3,K/6

DIALOG(R)File 256:TecInfoSource
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00142515 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Company--Tucows Inc (869007); Company--HighBeam Research LLC (878065)

TITLE: Tucows Sells Two Former Infonautics Services

AUTHOR: Hane, Paula J

SOURCE: Information Today, v10 n9 p28(1) Oct 2002

ISSN: 8755-6286

HOME PAGE: <http://www.infotoday.com>

FILE SEGMENT: Review

RECORD TYPE: Company

REVISION DATE: 20040530

TITLE: Tucows Sells Two Former Infonautics Services

Tucows (The Ultimate Collection of Winsock Software), an Internet service provider and **domain registrar**, announced its sale of eLibrary and Encyclopedia.com to Alacritude, a new company. Tucows had...

...titles offered by local sites around the globe. Most of Tucows' revenue comes from its **domain name** registration services, but reference services have not contributed much to Tucows' bottom line. Patrick Spain...

DESCRIPTORS: Content Providers; Domain Name System ; Encyclopedias & Almanacs; Software Marketing

17/3,K/7

DIALOG(R)File 256:TecInfoSource
(c) 2006 Info.Sources Inc. All rts. reserv.

00140149 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Company--RealNames (877344)

TITLE: Does the Demise of RealNames Hurt the Non-English Internet?
AUTHOR: Steinke, Steve
SOURCE: Network Magazine, v17 n7 p22(1) Jul 2002
ISSN: 1093-8001
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.networkmagazine.com>

FILE SEGMENT: Review
RECORD TYPE: Company

REVISION DATE: 20021030

...Microsoft to continue its relationship with RealNames, but most of the writers seem to be **registrars** or other **resellers** of RealNames keywords. VeriSign and Microsoft have interests in RealNames, and VeriSign has created a Multilingual **Domain Name** testbed for the .com, .net, and .org top-level **domains**. RealNames' customers and users were surely aghast at losing the service at the end of...
...users do not speak or read English as their primary language, and problems with the **Domain Name** Service are getting more attention. Users of non-English alphabets generally have software that uses...

...However, a layer of software is needed that converts a specific script into something the **DNS** can process. There is little chance that the **DNS** will be changed to natively accept raw characters from non-English alphabets. Alan Simpkins, practice...

DESCRIPTORS: **Domain Name System** ; Search Engines

17/3,K/8
DIALOG(R)File 256:TecInfoSource
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00139061 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Company--RealNames (877344)

TITLE: RealNames' fall may doom keywords
AUTHOR: Marsan, Carolyn Duffy
SOURCE: Network World, v19 n21 p10(1) May 27, 2002
ISSN: 0887-7661
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.nwfusion.com>

FILE SEGMENT: Review
RECORD TYPE: Company

REVISION DATE: 20020830

...to the page on IBM's Web site without any need to know the related **URL**. However, the most significant use of the technology was for resolving queries for non-English language **domain names**, particularly for such complicated languages as Arabic, Japanese, Chinese, and Korean. A spokesperson for the...
...the demise of RealNames is VeriSign which has a 10 percent stake in RealNames and **resold** its keywords. Although Microsoft was also a 20 percent stakeholder in RealNames, says the company's founder and CEO Keith Teare, and RealNames had **sold** over 200,000 brand-name keywords, Microsoft is killing keyword technology, which will not survive...

DESCRIPTORS: **Domain Name System** ; Internet Utilities; Search Engines;

Software Marketing

17/3,K/9

DIALOG(R) File 256:TecInfoSource
(c) 2006 Info.Sources Inc. All rts. reserv.

00136351 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Netilla Virtual Office (088056)

TITLE: Remote access receives a boost: Netilla Virtual Office offers an...

AUTHOR: Ferrill, Paul

SOURCE: Network World, v19 n2 p19(1) Jan 14, 2002

ISSN: 0887-7661

HOME PAGE: <http://www.nwfusion.com>

FILE SEGMENT: Review

RECORD TYPE: Review

GRADE: B

REVISION DATE: 20020430

...maximum protection, and user authentication is processed via pass-through to a standard Windows NT **domain** or a Remote Authentication Dial-In User Services server. The application appears to be running on a local machine, and Netilla is an admirably straightforward solution. Netilla is **sold** only through value-added **resellers** and system integrators. For testing, a Netilla technician assisted in configuring Netilla, and the installation...

...including multiple application configuration. Netilla uses a site survey form to collect needed information, including **IP addressees** of the internal network, gateway interface, **DNS** servers, and a dedicated IP interface for the public interface of the NSB. When the...
? ds; show files